THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

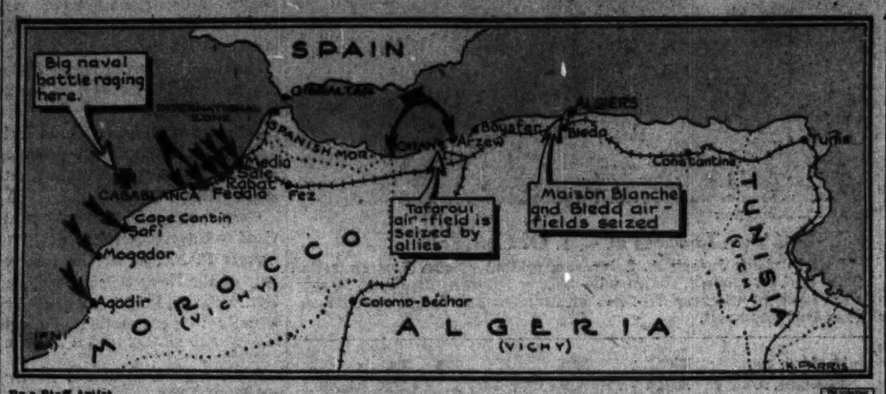
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 294

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

U. S. Forces Tighten Grip in Africa; F. D. R. Says: "On Through Tunisia"



By a Staff Artist

Black arrows on map show points at which American forces are known to have landed in Morocco and Algeria as the great expedition set out to take charge of the French North African Empire.

Entry into North Africa explains preparation; Nazis to be menaced on all sides.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Now at last after the long months of uncertainty and doubt we know what the Allied master plan for victory is to be.

With American troops landing along the north and northwestern coasts of French Africa. The die is cast—we are going to lay siege to Hitler's fortress of Europe from all sides and draw in those siege lines where they are most remote from the enemy's citadel.

This is the plan, instead of attemping the costly and dangerous alternative of trying to carry the main gate by storm while his back doors are still open for supplies and for forays against our own lines.

The whole picture fits together now—the reason for Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery's powerful attack on General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel at this time, the reason for the great supply and repair bases in the Middle East, the reason for fleet and shipping concentrations at the western end of the Mediterranean, the reason for our diplomatic dallyings with Vichy, the reason for the recent bombings of Northern Italian ports, even the reason for the heavy American troop concentrations in Great Britain, and the reason for the methodic development of a great chain of air bases across Central Africa.

Civil War Precedent

It is to be peripheral warfare instead of the frontal attack.

In many ways it is a readaptation of the grand strategy which finally proved successful in the American Civil War. The attack in Africa bears the same relationship to the grand strategy of this war that the drive to control the Mississippi bore to the ultimate strangulation of the Confederacy.

We are going to try now to gain control of the entire coast of North Africa.

When we do the Mediterranean is open to our shipping.

Our siege lines will be shortened by thousands of miles and our strain on shipping relieved by millions of tons.

We will be within easy reach of Persia and the Caucasus and able to increase our supplies to Russia several fold.

More than that, if we succeed in gaining all of North Africa and opening the Mediterranean we will be in a position to attack Hitler where he is weakest, "from underneath," instead of being forced to attack him where he is strongest, from in front.

Most Logical Course

It is the course of wisdom and logic. No other strategy for the European theater would so directly bear on the protection of America. At the same time no other strategy could bring us to grips with the enemy at anything like the same advantage of our forces, nor could any other course give such equal aid to all other countries which have borne the brunt of war to this date.

The greatest danger which has existed to our military cause has been that Hitler would burst out of Europe through the Middle East, join hands with Japan in the Indian

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

More than 1,000 miles of North African coast taken by Eisenhower's men as French offer little fight except by naval guns; Bey of Tunis notified of plans to advance.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

United Nations forces landed at numerous points along 1,000 miles of the coast of French North Africa yesterday and reinforcements continued to pour in during the day today.

The expedition of about 140,000 troops conveyed in 70 transports consisted of American ground troops, Marines and airmen, some of which had sailed directly from the United States, all protected by a large British naval squadron.

Within 24 hours, Algiers, Capital of Algeria, surrendered—thanks, it is said, to the efforts of Gen. Henri Giraud, who cooperated with the Allies. Fighting, however, was still in progress around Oran and Casablanca, in Morocco and elsewhere.

President Roosevelt notified the Bey of Tunis that he desired passage for his troops through Tunisia—thereby indicating that the United Nations might find themselves close upon General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's headquarters of Tripoli.

By expert timing between air and ground troops, the united forces, under Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, quickly captured two airfields at Algiers, one near Oran, and possibly the main Moroccan base of Rabat.

Axis dive-bombers were reported to be joining in the battle.

The British fleet, commanded by Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, was reported in action off Casablanca. Whether this was with the French Fleet, moved from Toulon, as Berlin reported, was not clear. London denied the French Fleet had moved.

Landings, made at more than 10 places, extended to Agadir, 245 miles below Casablanca on the West Coast of Africa.

Fighting French were reported, without confirmation, ready to close in from Equatorial Africa in the South.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the Fighting French, sent word to the North African French: "Forward! The great moment has arrived."

Although Marshal Philippe Pétain, Vichy Chief of State, ordered the French to fight, the willingness of the French in North Africa to co-operate with the Americans made General Eisenhower's task fairly light. The main resistance was from coastal and naval guns commanded by Admiral Darlan.

Thus two master strokes, dealt by the United Nations with remarkable speed and precision have not only proved Allied generalship equal to the Axis, but have completely changed the strategic outlook in the Mediterranean. General Montgomery's break through the Rommel lines has so disorganized the Axis commander's forces that so far he has not been able to make any stand. A slight stand at Matruh has been broken up.

About 20,000 prisoners have been listed by the British, since, however, the Pavia Division and its commander has been captured, and since five other of Mussolini's crack divisions have little prospect of escape, the total captures may soon rise to at least 80,000.

With Marshal Rommel in flight, with only 20,000 or so men, and with the American forces preparing to occupy and pass through Tunisia in Marshal Rommel's rear, the United Nations can now be said to dominate the Mediterranean. The results of this change upon the war as a whole can scarcely be calculated as yet.

At the moment Africa monopolizes the news. The situation in Russia and the Southern Pacific remains unchanged.

Rommel Rout Laid to Axis Air Weakness

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 9—While United States troops were landing at the western end of the North African coast line, the British Eighth Army today continued its pursuit of remnants of Nazi Marshal Erwin Rommel's decimated army.

The Axis retreat from Egypt has now clearly become a rout. Only weak units are now straggling across the frontier into Libya closely followed by the vanguard of the Allied forces and harassed by British and American fighters and bombers.

Enemy air activity has become negligible, according to today's mideast communique, and columns of retreating transports, it says, are "left without protection from our continuous fighter attacks."

Continuous Air Attacks

The reference to the continuous activity of Allied fighters illustrates the speed with which British, American, South African, and Australian fighter squadrons are being moved up to new airfields from which they can operate against Marshal Rommel's fleeing columns.

Bombers, too, have been busy and it is reported that they have partially destroyed the road leading through the narrow Halfaya Pass.

At the same time, enemy rearguard elements which have been holding out near Mersa Matruh finally capitulated yesterday.

The result is that Axis efforts

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Africa:

Americans Advance As Algiers Falls

American forces under Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, which landed yesterday at various points in French Africa were reported by the United States War Department to be advancing rapidly as news came of the surrender of Algiers and the capture of two vitally important air bases. British reinforcing divisions were reported to be en route.

"The lack of resistance encountered at most of the North African beaches" indicated that the French there "had no desire to oppose the entry of American troops," the communiqué said.

"Our naval forces are in control," the communiqué declared after noting that only the French Navy units and coast and naval artillery, commanded by Admiral Jean Darlan, appeared to be contesting the United Nations advance.

Rangers, American counterpart of the British Commandos, are taking part.

Navy losses were listed as two small ships sunk in Oran harbor and one transport damaged.

The men aboard this transport, under an unidentified commander "who refused to be idle" even though his ship had been torpedoed, took to their landing craft and sailed 120 miles and landed at their objective.

Lack of Resistance At Most Beaches

The communiqué added that lack of resistance encountered at most of the beaches indicated that the French armed forces in North Africa had no desire to oppose the

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

C. I. O. Job to Win War Murray Tells Delegates

National Convention opens in Boston with its President striking a militant note in crying that 'forces of tyranny and aggression must necessarily be driven from the face of the very earth.'

"Your job is to win the war by producing all materials essential to the winning of the war," Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, told delegates to the C. I. O.'s fifth annual convention at its opening here today.

The convention, which represents much of the organized big industry which is making tanks and other fighting equipment, sent back a roar of approbation.

"The forces of tyranny and aggression must necessarily be driven from the face of the very earth," President Murray cried. Again the spokesmen of millions of workers in war industry thundered their endorsement.

All-out Meeting

From its initial moments, the C. I. O. made evident that this was a thorough-going, all-out, win the war meeting, which as Mr. Murray forecast would be historic.

The first resolution the convention passed called for lifting restrictions on the use of boys from 18 to 20 in the Army. Feeling that Congress might soon act and that time was urgent, C. I. O. leaders did not wait for the usual reference to the resolutions committee, but presented this resolution directly to the convention at its first session.

"The convention calls upon Congress to immediately enact the legislation sought by our Commander in Chief and to defeat the attempt to impose restrictions upon our military leaders," declared the convention. "Nothing must be permitted to interfere with the offensive spirit and action of our nation and its armed forces."

The resolution was presented by National Secretary James A. Carey and was unanimously adopted.

Current victories, Mr. Murray warned labor, should not soften the tempo of our activities in conducting an aggressive war.

"The war has just begun," he declared. "Today as never before, America must demonstrate its utmost determination to yield all the materials essential to driving despotism to extinction."

For the past three years and more, Mr. Murray recalled he had supported the foreign policies of President Roosevelt as Commander in Chief, and he pledged himself to continue to do so without qualification. In this he said he counted on the C. I. O. to support him 100 per cent, and the delegates again vigorously signalled their assent.

Domestic Problem

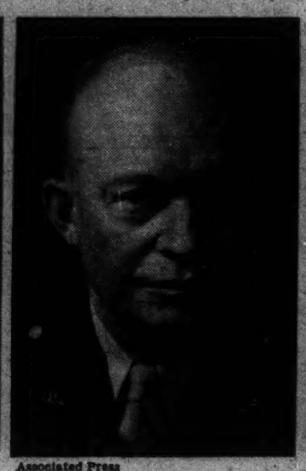
Turning to the domestic problems of labor, Mr. Murray said he did not believe labor had been accorded proper representation in the councils of this government.

He protested particularly what he said was the War Production Board's failure to give an adequate share of its job to labor.

"It is important that labor be

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Associated Press
Gen. Henri Giraud
French collaborator with Allies in battle for French Africa.



Associated Press
Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower
Commander in Chief of Anglo-American operations.

Wide World
Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham
In command of naval operations in American invasion.

Wheat Penalty Upheld; Riots Blossom in Paris

The World's Day—November 9, 1942

Washington: High Court Upholds Wheat Penalty

The Supreme Court held constitutional legislation imposing a 49-cent-per-bushel penalty on wheat produced and sold in excess of Agricultural Adjustment Administration quotas.

The House refused to go on record in favor of a Senate proposal that teen-age drafted soldiers be given one year of training before being sent into combat.

Householders in the 30-state fuel oil rationing area must apply for a ration even though they have enough fuel oil on hand for the entire winter, the Office of Price Administration ruled. Consumption of fuel oil after Nov. 23 is prohibited unless it was acquired with ration coupons or otherwise authorized or was included in a statement of inventory on a ration application.

A large number of textile mills were ordered by the War Production Board to reconvert to flannel production by Jan. 6 half of the looms which in April were changed from flannel output to making bag sheeting for war purposes, because of the increased demand for flannel nightgowns and pajamas due to fuel rationing.

In a move to encourage the public to turn in worn-out and broken phonograph records so that manufacturers can use the scrap in making new ones, the Office of Price Administration set minimum prices which dealers and stores must pay for the old records.

In Europe: Paris Clashes Follow Doriot Meeting

Clashes in Paris between Frenchmen and police followed breaking up yesterday of crowds engaged in a pro-German demonstration staged by the pro-Nazi party of Jacques Doriot. The party demanded an immediate declaration of war against Britain and the United States. The Government order which banned celebrations by the Doriot party was said to have been taken in order to avoid disturbances which, it was felt, would accompany announcement of the Allied invasion of French North Africa.

Nazi retaliation for the United States coup against French North and West Africa was promised the German people by Reichsführer Hitler in one of his soberest speeches. The Führer cryptically promised that he would never flee Germany if the situation became difficult. [Page 8.]

The Swiss frontier has been closed indefinitely by decree of Vichy French authorities, it was reported from Geneva. Visas already granted were voided.

Loyalty to Marshal Pétain was pledged by Pierre Boisson, Governor of French West Africa, in a radiocast in which the Governor also urged his colonial army to stand firm against the Allied invasion of French Africa.

Police broke up crowds during a pro-German demonstration in Paris yesterday, and forbade the Popular Party of pro-Nazi Jacques Doriot to hold a scheduled celebration, it was reported from Bern, Switzerland.

U. S. Lend-Lease shipments to North Africa have totalled $636,952,000, most of which has been in the past nine months, President Roosevelt announced, adding that more than 500 medium tanks, 20,000 trucks, and hundreds of artillery pieces had been shipped to the vital war zone.

New England: French Consul in Boston Resigns

Francois Brière, French Consul at Boston tendered his resignation to the French Embassy at Washington, on the grounds that the American offensive, rather than being an act of aggression, is "the first step toward the liberation of France."

Sixty-five enemy aliens, mostly Italians, were admitted to American citizenship in the U. S. District Court, Boston, today. [Page 2.]

National: Idaho Governor Concedes Election

Gov. Chase A. Clark of Idaho conceded the election of his Republican opponent, C. A. Bottolfsen, on the basis of revised unofficial returns after an error in returns was reported which changed Mr. Bottolfsen's lead from 26 votes to 498 votes.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, November 9, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	For Children	10
Christian Science Services on Radio	9	Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	9
Daily Features Page	19	Maine Letter	4
Editorials	20	Radio Timetable	4
Financial Pages	15-17	Sports Page	14
		Theater and Arts	11
		The Home Forum	12
		True Substance (With Greek Translation)	
		Women's Club Activities	4
		Advertising	
		Amusement (grouped)	11
		Classified	17, 18, 19
		Restaurant (grouped)	14

Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Vichy Breaks Relations With U. S.; Hull Diplomacy Undermining Axis

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — The United States formally and completely broke relations with Vichy today as the following train of events unfolded:

Gaston Henry-Haye, the Vichy French Ambassador, was handed his passport.

Secretary of State Hull told his press conference that the U. S. was taking into protective custody all Vichy French ships in the country's ports.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., announced that all France within continental Europe would be considered "enemy territory under restrictions against trade and communications with the enemy."

By far the most important aspects of this diplomatic campaign is the American attempt to convince the French people that the occupation of France's rich and strategic North African empire is only temporary and is a major step toward the restoration of French liberty.

At the same time, Washington has assured the Governments of Spain and Portugal that the sensational Allied move does not menace in any way their countries or territories. Although neither Madrid nor Lisbon had any immediate statement to make on the move, it is felt certain that both Governments were strongly impressed by the strength, speed and efficiency of this country's first major offensive of the war.

The smooth manner in which the opening phases of the conquest were carried out is also expected to produce strong and favorable reaction among Moslem populations all the way from the Vichy French port of Dakar in French West Africa to Turkey. This should also have effects, it is said, in such far-distant places as India, to say nothing of Latin America.

Washington is acutely aware that a friendly acceptance of the latest Allied move by Frenchmen in France and by both Frenchmen and Moors in North Africa will greatly facilitate the long-range plan to use North Africa as a starting point for at least one of the great United Nations drives against the European heart of the Axis.

This is believed to be one of the reasons why American troops, wrapped in the cloak of traditional Franco-American friendship, were chosen to open the drive in Northwestern Africa, although British engrossment in Egypt and Libya was also a determining factor.

Preliminary reports indicate that neither the French nor the native troops in North Africa had much desire to oppose the invasion. It is believed that this fact will greatly simplify the task of establishing harmonious relations between the newcomers and those on the spot.

In his note to French Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain,

. . . More . . .

There is, in the newspaperman's phrase, "more to come."

Opening of the North African front has placed a heavy strain on communications. Dispatches from correspondents of individual newspapers will be cleared as soon as cable and radio facilities permit.

Stories by The Christian Science Monitor staff writers are presumably among those delayed.

President Roosevelt stressed the fact that the move was designed particularly to achieve "the liberation of France and its Empire from the Axis yoke."

While a break with Vichy had been expected here and has been viewed almost with indifference, there is sharp speculation as to whether Premier Laval will seek a declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain. It is thought probable that Berlin will seek such a move. Particularly it now seems likely that the German Army will feel itself forced to occupy all of France as a protection against a possible Allied invasion of Europe along the French Mediterranean coast.

It is pointed out, however, that Vichy has fought the British in Syria, in Madagascar and at Mers-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 9 (AP)—Formal notification of the Vichy Government's sererance of relations with Washington was handed to S. Pinkney Tuck, the United States Chargé d'Affairs, by Foreign Minister Pierre Laval shortly before 8 p. m. (3 p. m. E. W. T.) yesterday.

A day-long, almost continuous Cabinet meeting preceded the announcement as the foundations of the Empire France had salvaged from her defeat in Europe shook under the American invasion, backed by sea and air power of Britain and by rebellion within France's own ranks.

Chief of State Philippe Pétain called in his highest advisers, among them M. Laval, Gen. Maxime Weygand, former proconsul for French North Africa, and French colonial administrators, before the decision was reached to end the decades-old cord of amity which had persevered even through almost a year of war between the United States and France's Nazi conquerors.

[The Berlin radio reported that the American Embassy at Vichy had been asked by the Pétain Government to remove the American flag flying over the building. French authorities in Algeria and Morocco were ordered to close American consulates and take American consular officials into custody, the broadcast said.]

Allied Move Against French Africa Planned Months Ahead

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The rapidly advancing American invasion of French North Africa is the visible outcome of 11 months of preparation—preparation not for this operation alone but for major offensive action against Germany.

The long and thorough training of American troops, the accumulating production of American arms are just beginning to make themselves powerfully felt against the Axis.

This is the start of the nation's massive war effort in execution and it is the prevailing military judgment in Washington that the pressure of offensive will not now be let up until the end.

American troops in both the United States and Britain have long been schooling themselves for this three-pronged attack in Africa and it represents one of the most ambitious water-borne operations in military history.

Many of the American forces were carried thousands of miles from the shores of the United States across submarine-infested waters and others were gathered from their training bases in Britain.

Under the protective convoy of a huge Anglo-American armada embracing battleships, aircraft carriers, and a screen of destroyers and lighter vessels all advanced against the Africa coast. After having split into three separate spearheads somewhere at sea, each struck at almost precisely the same hour, 3 a. m, Sunday morning, in a perfectly timed maneuver.

That French resistance has appeared to be slight from the very beginning is accepted here as evidence not only of their lack of desire to oppose the entry of American troops, but also as some indication of the decisive magnitude of the invasion force soon to be augmented still further by British units.

Acted Ahead of Axis

But the occupation of this whole strategic area is not a "second front." But it is a prelude to a second front. The United States is now in process of taking possession of bases from which a full-fledged invasion of the European continent is practicable. Such a step is believed to be imminent. It is considered the immediate next step to follow the early consolidation of the Allies in their present position and the complete elimination of the Rommel army—an elimination now proceeding nicely.

The decision to place Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in charge of the Africa invasion is revealing, General Eisenhower is the American commander in the European theater of operations and it seems reasonable to conclude that the present operation is not an extension of General Eisenhower's command but closely related to it.

Thus the occupation of the key French African air and naval bases along the Mediterranean sea discloses itself as a flanking movement preparatory to direct attack against the Axis forces in Europe and the possible joining with Russian forces through Iraq and Iran.

In his statement from the White House coincidental with the American landings, President Roosevelt described the move as "designed to prevent an occupation by the Axis armies on any part of Northern or Western Africa."

In addition, the President said that "it provides an effective second front assitance to our heroic allies in Russia."

The invasion of Africa is only secondarily assistance to Russia because it is only a preliminary action itself.

But it is a forerunner of the real thing—a land invasion of Axis territory where the Axis is weakest and where Germany will be forced to divert all the troops it can spare.

The President frankly said as much in the opening communiqué. There is no longer need nor opportunity to conceal the strategy.

"This expedition," it was stated, "will develop into a major effort by the allied nations."

In the forthcoming battle it will be the United Nations which will be in a position to decide where the initiative will be taken and to determine the terrain on which it will be fought. That is the purpose of acting first to eliminate Axis power and influence entirely from Africa.

The Allies have struck when Germany is in the worst position to respond. Not a single German plane was free to attack the easily detectable concentration of British and American naval forces at Gibraltar. The Nazis are still deeply and unsuccessfully engaged at Stalingrad and the Caucasus and apparently are in no position to withdraw with impunity in order to resist the accumulating pressure of the forthcoming invasion of the Continent at points yet to be revealed.

Italy Next, Duce Thinks

At the same time Berlin cannot divert its strong holding forces in Northern Europe at which points it really expected attack and through which it can never be

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Step for Liberation of France Seen by Resigning French Consul in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

90 Per Cent of Civilians Investing

The headquarters staff of the First Naval District received the War Bond Honor Flag and certificate today, indicating that at least 90 per cent of the civilians in the Boston headquarters are investing at least 10 per cent of their income to bonds. Left: Capt. Gerald A. Eubank, the Navy's co-ordinator of war-bond sales, presenting the flag to Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, District Commandant. The Boston staff is one of the first in the Navy to receive such an award.

C. I. O. Job to Win War Murray Tells Delegates

Continued from Page 1

accorded responsibility with management in policy-making designed to improve production," he said. He added that labor had consistently fought for positions of administrative responsibility and policy-making.

"I think our Government and the War Production Board particularly should call on labor to participate with them in the solution of our production problems," he continued.

"Labor doesn't want just jobs with salaries. We don't want advisory jobs. We want a position of trust and responsibility."

Mr. Murray added that the War Production Board had 15,000 employees, and an appropriation of 1942 of $76,000,000 and said that 1,000 leading business men were working for it in the city of Washington, mostly dollar-a-year men. On the labor side, he said that labor had an allotment of $290,000 and 90 employees. He called for convention action.

Fighting Year

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, told the C. I. O. convention:

"This much can be said with assurance, the year 1943 will be a fighting year—a fighting year for American troops. We will be fighting in Europe and Asia and Africa and on the seven seas. We will seek out the enemy wherever we can find him—not on one front or on two fronts—but on any front where Nazis and Japanese can be engaged in combat.

"We will open a second front and we will open one as soon as possible. There is complete agreement among our military men that this war cannot be won without the opening of a second front."

Among the "primary objectives of 1943," he included "conquer the submarine menace, retake Burma, and reopen the Burma Road."

The Italians he said "weary though they be of the conflict, impoverished and looted as they are by their Nazi masters, the followers of Mussolini are due for a good licking from us, and they'll get it."

Of labor, Mr. Patterson reported: "In Libya 90 of our light tanks—the kind C. I. O. men build—went through a whole month on the battlefront with only 12 minor mechanical failures. Before that, five to ten days continuous operation of a tank without an overhaul was considered unusual."

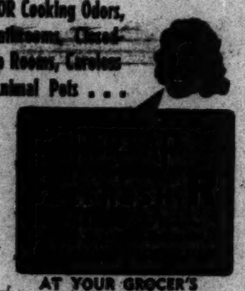
Governor Speaks

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall predicted that the treaty of peace would be based on good will and not on power politics. He counselled the C. I. O. to work for postwar reconstruction.

Massachusetts, he related, has won 61 E awards for excellence of war production—10 per cent of all those awarded in the country, and more than in any other State.

The Governor credited this record in principal part to the co-operation, efficiency, and adaptability of its workers.

Any change or abrogation of labor laws in the Commonwealth, he said, he had turned over to his Commissioner of Labor and Industries, who is a member of the American Federation of Labor.



AT YOUR GROCER'S
E. M. KIMBALL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

The PERFECT PAIR for BETTER CAKES!

The next time you bake a cake try this perfect combination. White Spray Cake Flour has First National's famous money back guarantee. It is ideal for making cakes and cookies and when used in conjunction with Marvo, the pure vegetable shortening, you will have better cakes, pies and cookies and at the same time save money.

White Spray CAKE FLOUR 24½ lbs. 17c Marvo 62c 3 lbs.

at all

FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-MARKETS

U.S. Offensive In Africa Held No Aggression

Francois Brière, French Consul at Boston, today resigned, stating his belief that "the American offensive in French Africa cannot be interpreted as an aggression but is, on the contrary, a first step for the liberation of France."

Admitting that he had "been through difficult days," the consul declared that his decision was a personal one and did not include his staff. No information could be obtained as to what action Antoine Morand, vice-counsul and former French aviation officer would take.

Monsieur Brière's complete statement follows:

"I have tendered darly this morning my resignation to the French Embassy and I have sent a cable to Mr. Sumner Welles to ask him to tell the President of my decision.

"I said to both that the reason of my decision is that I consider, according to the President's message to the French people, that the American offensive in French Africa cannot be interpreted as an aggression but is, on the contrary, a first step for the liberation of France.

"I have seen during the summer several French people coming from France, and they have told me of the complete confidence of the overwhelming majority of the French people in the United States to save France. I have considered it my duty to stay in office to the last moment, thinking that the policy of the President and the State Department in maintaining diplomatic relations between the two governments was the best way to serve the interests of both countries and to maintain the historical friendship between both nations.

"On the other hand, I thought that I could, in my capacity as Consul in Boston, continue to facilitate the legal relations of the French people here,—whatever their political convictions and religious denominations—with the mother country.

"I take this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude to my many French and American friends who have helped my wife and myself in trying times and who have so generously contributed to the relief of my suffering compatriots, especially the prisoners of war and the French children."

Monsieur Brière who with his wife and young daughter, Yvonne, has been stationed at Boston for the past five years, said he had not yet planned whether he would remain in the city or not.

In his diplomatic service for the French Government M. Brière has been attaché at the London Naval Conference in 1930, press attaché for the French delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, Secretary of the French Embassy at Warsaw, and of the Legation at Dublin.

The Consulate at Boston has included, beside Messieurs Brière and Morand, three persons on the auxilliary staff. Monsieur Brière was unable to say whether the office would be closed.

WCB Takes Over WRUL in Boston

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Office of War Information stated last night that because of the need of having all shortwave facilities available to the government before offensive action by American troops began in the European theater, the War Communications Board last Thursday took possession of station WRUL, Boston.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Not much change in temperature tonight. Gentle winds.

Massachusetts: Not much change in temperature tonight, with light rains coming in western portions early Tuesday morning.

Vermont and Connecticut: Not much change in temperature tonight, with light rains commencing early Tuesday morning.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island: Not much change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:47 a. m.; height 10.4 feet. Light all vehicles Monday by 5:59 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Mural Paintings" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open without charge to the public at 11 a. m.

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Amusement Timetable: Page 11.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

By a Staff Photographer

Two Leaders at C. I. O. Convention

Left to right: Joseph A. Salerno, president of the Massachusetts State C. I. O. Council, shown with Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and Labor Adviser to President Roosevelt.

Murray Lays Down Policies

Policy of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was outlined here today for its national convention by Philip Murray in his president's report.

The program which Mr. Murray gave the delegates will serve as a blue print for much of their action. Major features follow:

Labor's role in the war—"Labor now calls for a complete and absolute mobilization of all the nation's resources, of all business and plant facilities, of all manpower and of all farm production capacity. . . . Such a national mobilization also requires a centralized administrative control of all the resources and economic policies of the nation."

"Total mobilization cannot operate or be organized except through the direct and fullest participation of labor—not through any advisory committees but with labor given the highest responsibility in the formulation and execution of all the policies and activities."

Manpower—Compulsion in assignment of men to jobs and job freezing should not be attempted until present lack of planning and confusion are cleared up by a co-ordinated planned program in which every worker and material will be assigned its place role in the war effort.

Not Accomplished

Rationing—"Control of the cost of living and democratic rationing have not been accomplished. Food, clothing and shelter must be rationed on a universal basis so as to protect first those who actually produce for war." Housing facilities should be "requisitioned where needed by war workers."

Second front—Mr. Murray calls for it but does not say when.

International labor unity—The C. I. O. wants "full working co-operation" with organized labor in all the United Nations, including Soviet Russia and the Latin American countries.

Labor unity in the United States—Notes that greater co-operation between the C. I. O. and American Federation of Labor has developed. Bespeaks unity. Then reiterates the C. I. O. position that unity should not wait until the solution of jurisdictional disputes between the various duplicating unions in both groups is ironed out.

The A. F. of L. takes the opposite view that the jurisdictional overlapping should be cleaned up first. There are many cases of rival unions working in the same field and no way has yet been agreed on for wiping out these conflicts.

John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers—Declares that the policies and actions of Mr. Lewis "have been and continue to be directed toward one end—disruption and disunity within the ranks of labor and within the ranks of the people of the nation."

Disavows Mr. Lewis' campaign to organize the dairy farmers as divisive of labor and agriculture.

Proposals Indorsed

Social Security—Endorses President Roosevelt's proposals of disability and hospitalization insurance, and asks in addition medical care insurance, thus calling for a complete system of compulsory health insurance.

Approves also the President's plan of asking extension of social insurance to agricultural workers, the self-employed, domestic servants, employees of educational, religious, charitable and other nonprofit institutions, and various governmental organizations.

Also supports the President's recommendation of federalizing the unemployment insurance system. In addition Mr. Murray seeks a basic guaranteed monthly cash income at a reasonable level for all aged persons.

However, Mr. Murray urges that financing of an expanded social security program, while a fundamental war need, be not financed "by means which impair the health standards of our war workers by reducing their food and clothing budgets below the danger line." He also advises that "social security taxes are not used as a substitute for a sound program of war taxation on ability to pay."

Tax bill just passed—Protested as hitting those least able to pay. C. I. O. will work for what it feels will be betterments possible in expected supplementary tax bill.

Postwar Adjustments—Advises formation of an over-all C. I. O. committee to work on and co-operate with all governmental agencies engaged in developing postwar problems.

Harry Bridges—Says President Roosevelt "should issue an order dismissing all charges against Bridges as unfounded in fact and afford him an opportunity to acquire full citizenship."

Housing—"It is the firm policy of the C. I. O. to continue to press for permanent housing projects for low income and middle income groups."

High Lights Of Boston's C. I. O. Parley:

The fifth national convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at a glance:

Represents claimed membership of 5,000,000 workers.

Delegates meeting at Hotel Statler number around 450. Total is kept small as aid to deliberation. Biggest unions can have only ten. On test votes, membership strength is counted.

Previous conventions—Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Atlantic City and Detroit.

Sessions usually conclude Friday but this week will probably run into Saturday. No night meetings anticipated.

Only three outside speakers invited—Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of the Navy Ralph Bard, and Byrn Roberts, British Labor leader. Usually the convention sticks to business so closely that it hears no outsiders.

Most influential union missing—United Mine Workers of America, headed by John L. Lewis. A short time ago Mr. Lewis led his union out of the C. I. O., which he virtually founded himself. This will be the second time Mr. Lewis has missed a C. I. O. convention. He was elected its first president at the C. I. O. constitutional convention in Pittsburgh in 1938. He retired from the presidency after refusing to support President Roosevelt for re-election in 1940. Last year he did not attend, but his union participated as usual.

Enemy Saboteurs And Parachutists 'Fall' in Blackout

Capturing of "saboteurs" and "enemy parachutists" by air raid wardens lent drama to a blackout of 50 communities in the northeastern corner of Massachusetts last night.

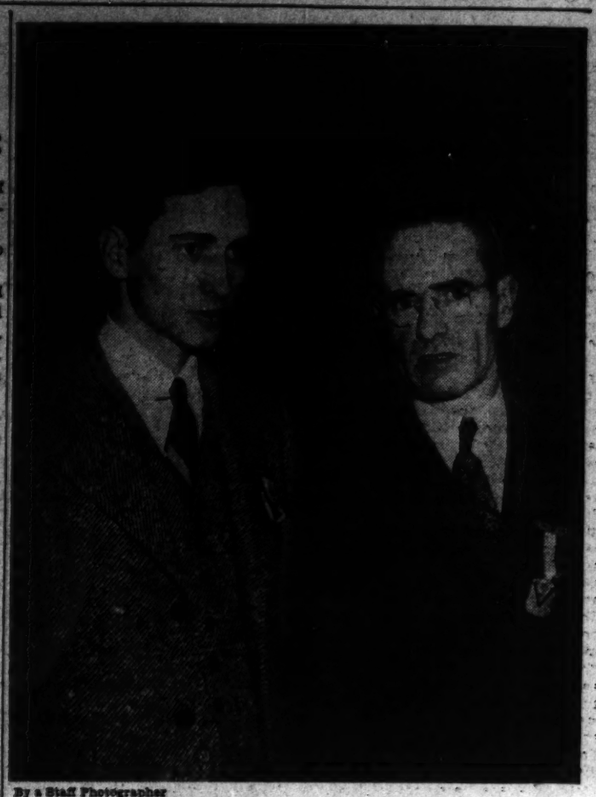
As Essex County and surrounding cities and towns north of Greater Boston went dark at 9:15 p. m., "enemy agents" dropped "from the sky" or came out of hiding and started on a round of "sabotage" until "captured" by ARP personnel. In some instances, umpires ruled that those impersonating enemy agents had done their "dirty work" and escaped.

Nov. 26 Proclaimed Thanksgiving Day

Massachusetts, like every other State in the nation, will celebrate Thanksgiving Day this year on the traditional last Thursday of the month, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today.

For several years some States observed Thanksgiving Day on the Thursday preceding the last Thursday of November, President Roosevelt having proclaimed this practice to lengthen the period between Thanksgiving and Christmas. Until last year Governor Saltonstall kept Massachusetts in the group of States observing the day on the traditional last Thursday. However, last year the Governor fell in line with the President's plan in the interest of national unity during the war crisis.

This year President Roosevelt has reverted to the last November Thursday policy.



By a Staff Photographer

Attending the C. I. O. Convention

Left to right: James B. Carey of Washington, the National Secretary of the Organizations, and Francis F. Carmichael of Boston, New England Regional Director.

Small Distributor of Fuel Oil Told He Can Stay in Business

John Neukom, national head of oil rationing in the Office of Price Administration, has taken back to Washington with him the case for the small distributor of fuel oil and kerosene. In Boston on Friday to hear leading oil distributors air their troubles with the fuel-oil rationing plan, Mr. Neukom left the assurance that, "There is no reason why peddlers of fuel oil and kerosene need go out of business, and we intend to see that they do not."

The oil rationing executive asserted after the meeting that most of the difficulties had been due to the fact that small dispensers had overlooked the provision in the plan that permitted unrecorded sales of fuel oil of 10 gallons or under. "The peddlers now know, I think, that while they must collect a coupon for each sale, the small sales need not be recorded otherwise."

Mr. Neukom admitted that Boston was the most important market in the country for peddler-distributed fuel oil, although he said that to some extent other metropolitan districts had similar problems. He said that it had been estimated there were approximately 1,200 such oil dealers in Boston.

Asked whether there were unlimited supplies of kerosene for cooking, and whether it was true, as had been predicted, that cooking fuel oils would not be rationed, Mr. Neukom said: "We must ration kerosene and also put a ceiling on the amount the consumer may have, but this does not mean curtailment necessarily."

He foresaw lack of sufficient transportation as the only cause of future curtailment in kerosene supplies. "Unfortunately," he said, "kerosene takes up just the same kind of transportation as other petroleum products.

"If we were to ration kerosene only to the dealer, this would result in too many inequities to the ultimate consumers."

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered yesterday at Boston churches, many messages having to do with Armistice Day, Nov. 11:

The Very Rev. Dr. Edwin van Etten, at Cathedral Church of St. Paul (Episcopal):

Our own hearts tell us that there are no dead. Death is the poorest of robbers, because we know in our hearts it is not so.

When a boy leaves for school he is not forgotten. The same applies to those leaving in our country's service. They are remembered more than ever before.

The Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins, at King's Chapel (Unitarian):

We are highly resolved that there shall be no more armistice days, no more parentheses in that long story of warfare, but a period, to end that story once for all.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

Two facts must never be forgotten. We still have a long, hard road ahead of us; and military victory alone will not be enough.

Another armistice will not suffice. In 1918, we won a military decision, but we lost the war itself. We did not get real peace; we got a long armistice between two terrible war.

The armed forces in that conflict did not fail us but we failed them. They won a military victory for us and we lost the chance which they put in our hands. We were the most powerful nation in the world and as such we had the chief responsibility for keeping peace and order in the world. We walked away from that responsibility.

Today there are signs that a new sense of responsibility is coming to America. The 3 to 1 vote in Massachusetts for a federation of democracies is a case in point. Millions of Americans are saying by their presence in churches throughout this nation, "This time we will win the peace. So help us God!"

Star

The Rev. Dr. Frank E. Duddy, at North Congregational Church, Cambridge:

Every nation should appoint a nonpartisan commission which would diagnose as thoroughly as possible the causes of war in our modern world, and then evolve better international relationships where war would be unnecessary and its outbreak prevented. An interchange of opiinons between such commissions would go far toward settling the disorders of our torn world.

The Rev. Dr. Eugene Dinsmore Dolloff, at West Medford Baptist Church:

The United States is one of the worst offenders in the pernicious practice of national superiority.

Beyond the shadow of a doubt, we need supplies for military victory as we never have before. But, it is also emphatically true that today, in this agonized age, we need God more than all else combined.

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, at Arlington Street Church:

The three great goals of the war are political and economic justice, true brotherhood in a real world commonwealth, and realization of a universal religion.

Back to the Days of the Pioneers

By a Staff Photographer

Oxen Provide Transportation for Outdoor Wedding in Marlboro, Mass.

A romance which began only a few weeks ago when Mrs. Mary E. Day of Bangor, Maine, came to the John E. Rice Orchards in Marlboro, Mass., to cook for the apple pickers and met George E. Richardson of Keene, N. H., ox-driver at the farm for several years, culminated in an outdoor wedding at the orchard yesterday in the presence of nearly 1,000 persons. The bride and groom are shown here as they started on the wedding procession, with best man, Earle Poole of Stonington, Conn., and matron of honor, Mrs. Josephine Howe of Marlboro, standing behind them. Surrounding the vehicle are a number of the school children who helped with the apple picking this fall, and who know the bride and groom as "Aunt Mary" and "Uncle George." The wedding ceremony was performed in the open by the Rev. Herman F. Lion, minister of the Marlboro Unitarian Church, whose fee was afterward paid with preserves and jellies made by the bride.

65 'Enemy' Aliens Made Citizens

Sixty-five enemy aliens, mostly Italians, who, after detailed investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, were reported to be loyal to the United States, were admitted to American citizenship today in the United States District Court at Boston. More than 300 aliens were naturalized at the session, which was the first one since the two-month pre-election lapse in such proceedings.

It was said to be the largest number of enemy aliens to be granted citizenship since the war started. Judge Francis J. W. Ford, told the new citizens, after they had taken the oath of allegience, that "we are fighting not only to preserve liberties guaranteed under our Constitution, but to extend these rights to other peoples who wish to enjoy them.

"You who are here today read the heartening news of our success in the free press. The light is shining brighter this morning through the murky clouds of despair. Let us thank God that the light is growing stronger and that there is increasing hope that our freedoms will be preserved forever."

Legion Post Heads Study Recruiting

More than 150 commanders of American Legion Posts will meet at the Hotel Statler tonight to receive instructions in the operation of volunteer Navy recruiting stations to be opened in most Legion Posts throughout Massachusetts.

Lieut. George M. Powers Jr., officer in charge of the Boston recruiting district, is to preside, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, honorary chairman of the Citizens' Naval Committee, will be among the public officials expected to attend.

Wallace Says U. S. Offensive To Open Short Route to Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—America's expanding second front in North Africa is designed to clear the Axis from the Mediterranean, open a side door for attack on Germany, and free the shortest possible supply route to embattled Russia, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace told a cheering Madison Square Garden rally which closed the Congress of American - Soviet friendship here last night.

Stressing that the United States and its allies were at last on the victory road and could lose the triumph and the peace to follow only by quarreling among themselves, Mr. Wallace pictured the United States and Soviet Russia as guardians of postwar peace and democracy, envisioning a world order in which the United Nations would enforce security by maintaining overwhelming air superiority.

Going into greater detail than he has done heretofore, the Vice-President and Administration spokesman on postwar views embellished his widely heralded "people's Revolution" views, uttered in his Free World speech last June, by urging that the Atlantic Charter, renamed the "United Nations Charter" be made more specific and established as the "fundamental law of the future," and that the postwar order be guaranteed by such economic measures as an international bank and international projects like the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Dnieperstroy Dam.

Mr. Wallace received loud applause when he disclosed that President Roosevelt had directed the Army, Navy, and war-production agencies to give Russia "Priority No. 1," in the dispatch of war materials to the very limit of available shipping space.

A message from President Roosevelt, addressed to Corliss Lamont, Congress Chairman, expressed the Chief Executive's "best wishes for the success of the Congress of American-Soviet friendship dedicated to the closer understanding between our two countries."

Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, writing while his forces were en route to the shores of North Africa, telegraphed a special salute to the "gallant Soviet Army," which, he said, was an "inspiration for all of us."

Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, drew wide applause when he declared that international aggression could have been halted in 1931 if the Allied powers had been willing to cooperate with Russia.

Chief speaker of the Congress, Vice-President Wallace digressed from his prepared address to remark that "we have been helping the Russians celebrate this afternoon a glorious birthday" and to announce the objectives of the "second front" in Africa. Then he directed his address toward enunciating a common democratic platform on which Russia and America might collaborate to mutual benefit in the decades to come.

Holding that the two nations were having a profound effect on each other, Mr. Wallace said some persons believed the United States had overemphasized political democracy, leading to rugged individualism, exploitation and even anarchy, while Russia had placed too strong an emphasis on economic democracy, which, if carried to the extreme, resulted in all power concentrated in a single man and his bureaucracy. From Russia, he held, Americans might learn much in ethnic or radial democracy, "for unfortunately the Anglo-Saxons have had an attitude toward other races which has made them exceedingly unpopular in many parts of the world."

Mr. Wallace predicted that the first international law of the future would undoubtedly be the United Nations Charter, adding "there is little reason why it should longer be called the 'Atlantic Charter' in view of the fact that the broader instrument has been validated by 30 nations."

Most Helpful Blow

OTTAWA, Nov. 9 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, commander of Canada's overseas army, said in a message intended for the Soviet Union on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Russian revolution that "we watch our time to strike so that our contribution may have its maximum effect against the despoilers of other peoples' rights and liberties."

General McNaughton said that with Russia "we will go on to final victory and afterwards we will march forward together in enduring friendship."

Greetings to Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt and a long list of other United Nations notables paid tribute Saturday to the grimly fighting Russians on their twenty-fifth anniversary of the Communist revolution.

Mr. Roosevelt's greetings were displayed prominently in the Soviet press along with those from Wendell Willkie, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Harry Hopkins, Episcopal Bishop James E. Freeman of Washington, Theodore Dreiser, Upton Sinclair, and James Conant, President of Harvard.

Premier Joseph Stalin had set the theme of the celebration with his stirring order of the day saying that 8,000,000 Germans and mercenaries already had been converted into casualties.

Mr. Roosevelt lauded the "incomparable heroism" of the Russian Army and said:

"The steadily growing power of the United States has been, and will continue to be, dedicated to complete victory."

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada were among the scores of notables sending their greetings.

Russians Felicitated

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who is leading America's contribution toward a "second front" to assist the Russians, was heard from Saturday at the opening session of the American-Soviet Friendship Congress.

Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Moscow and honorary chairman of the Congress, Saturday released a message he had received from General Eisenhower, dated from Washington. The General said:

"On behalf of the United States soldiers in the European theater of operations I wish to salute the gallant Soviet Army. The magnificent defense of Soviet territory is an inspiration for all of us.

"Current developments in Russia and in other theaters of war point unmistakably to ultimate and decisive triumph over the forces of evil and oppression—Eisenhower."

Six Army Officers Get Service Medal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The award of the Distinguished Service medal to six Army officers, thre of whom are believed to be prisoners of the Japanese, for their "exceptionally meritorious service" in the Philippines is announced by the War Department.

The decoration was ordered for Maj. Gen. Albert M. Jones, of Quincy, Mass.; Maj. Gen. William F. Sharp, Monkton, Md.; Col Alexander S. Quintard, Sewanee, Tenn., all listed as missing since the fall of Bataan; Maj. Gen Richard. K. Sutherland, Elkins, W. Va., Chief of Staff to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Brig. Gen. Hugh J. Casey Washington, S. C., and Brig. Gen. Spencer B. Akin, Greenville, Miss. The last three were among those evacuated from Corregidor to Australia.

Excess Wheat Penalty Upheld In High Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Supreme Court unanimously upheld today the constitutionality of an act penalizing farmers 49 cents a bushel for all wheat grown in excess of their marketing quotas, regardless of the use made of the surplus.

The court also upheld the right of a Japanese fisherman in California to prosecute a damake suit in the courts despite his status as an enemy alien, and agreed to review the csntitutionality of a Connecticut law forbidding physicians to prescribe birth control treatment.

Then it heard Wendell L. Willkie deliver his first argument before the high tribunal. Mr. Willkie was counsel for William Schneiderman, whose citizenship the Government seeks to revoke on the ground that he was a Communist and thus did not abide by his naturalization oath to give allegiance to the United States. Solicitor Fahy presented the Governoment's case.

The decision in the wheat case, written by Justice Jackson, held specifically that "marketing quotas not only embrace all (wheat) that may be sold without penalty, but also what may be consumed on the premises," of the farmer, either as food for himself and his family or for livestock feed.

"Penalties do not depend upon whether any part of the whtat either within or without the quota is sold or intended to be sold." the opinion continued.

Mr. Justice Jackson noted that even if wheat grown for home consumption is never marketed, "it supplies a need of the man who grew it which would otherwise be reflected by purchase in the open market."

"Home grown wheat in this sense," he added, "competes with wheat in commerce," and thus is subpect to regulation by Congress.

The opinion was delivered on a challenge of the 1941 legislation by a group of Montgomery County (Ohio) farmers The litigation was considered of far-reaching importance by the Roosevelt Administration.

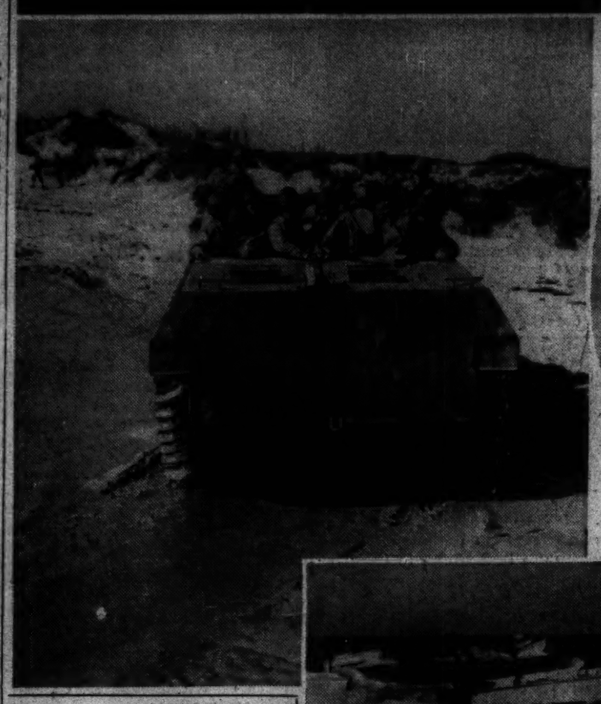
The legislation, passed by Congress May 26, 1941, increased the penalty on the excess over AAA quotas from 15 to 49 cents a bushel and prevented the sale or use on the farm of any wheat produced until the penalty had been paid.

This legislation was an amendment to the 1938 agricultural adjustment act which authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to fix quotas restricting the marketing of basic farm products.

Roscoe C. Filburn, in whose name the suit was brought, contended also that it was unconstitutional to increase the penalty for overproduction when the crop was almost ready for harvesting and only five days before a referendum was held at which wheat farmers approved the quotas.

He also accused Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard of having "encouraged farmers to exceed their acreage quotas," because of the war, before Congress voted the increased penalties.

U. S. Sea-Soldiers Make War the Tough Way



Associated Press

Marines Learn Jungle Fighting in North Carolina

Marine Training Base Makes Grim Fighters

The U. S. Marine base at New River, N. C., is night and day turning out hardened, toughened troopers educated to meet the enemy in any climate, in any manner, under any odds. A Christian Science Monitor correspondent who has been visiting this Marine base reports today in the first of four articles on the gruelling offensive war training provided these men.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW RIVER, N. C., Nov. 9—The Japanese-filled jungles of Guadalcanal are closer and more important to this United States marine base than any other place in the world today.

Here thousands of America's traditionally toughest troops are being trained and hardened with the single purpose of meeting the Japanese and of clearing them off every inch of land outside Japan.

Mud, jungles, swamps, heavy seas, burning heat and bitter cold—every obstacle of nature which can be found between the southeastern Solomons and Tokyo—are present in the 200 square miles of this training base and are being used day and night to produce troopers who can best the enemy anywhere, anytime and under all conditions.

Today, the situation in the Solomon Islands has given this training an urgency and a speed which it never had before and which make this one of the crucial war stations in this country. Here most marines get their final training and it is from here that many leave on a non-stop trip to the battlefront.

In a single day our party of newspapermen saw marine units landing through heavy surf to establish beachheads, operating water-borne tanks against "enemy" strongpoints, learning to become parachutists, firing heavy land-based artillery against off-shore targets, and adapting themselves to jungle and swamp warfare.

Is a Grim Business

With America at war, instruction in each of the armed services is a grim business. With nearly every man in this training center knowing that he is destined for immediate overseas duty of the most hazardous kind, New River has taken on an almost battleline atmosphere.

Everything is done to foster this feeling of closeness to the enemy. Talking with newspapermen after a particularly long and strenuous day of practice in beach-landings, Brig. Gen. Allen T. Turnage, in command of a Marine division here, declared that "these men are being trained to get the Japanese, and we've got to make them tough for their own good."

Under the incessant and insistent demand for more Marines in more places, Washington has been forced to curtail substantially the length of time which each trainee spends in camp. This has put a tremendous strain upon men and officers and it is no secret either here or in Washington that the Marines would benefit greatly from additional training.

As has been the case since the first unit was authorized by the Continental Congress on Nov. 10, 1775, the special charecteristic of Marine training has been coordination and teamwork. With Marine tactics and duties becoming steadily more complicated, there has been a proportionate growth in the need for smooth efficiency.

Nothing New in Commandos

In the words of one officer, "there is nothing new about commandos. The Marines have always been trained along commando lines with the emphasis upon small, highly-trained groups which can carry out instructions quickly, efficiently and, if need be, ruthlessly." This same officer stressed the unprecedented extent to which Marine officers train with their men, saying that the success or failure of a Marine assault might hinge upon the number of times a Lieutenant had gone through down-in-the-mud combat practice with his platoon.

Despite the advent of new weapons, such as tanks, it is evident that the Marine Corps still believes in the importance of expert riflemanship with all its old fervor. During their eight weeks of preliminary training at some "boot" camp, such as that at Parris Island, S. C., the Marine recruits handle their rifles so frequently that they become almost a part of them. Hour after hour, day after day, rifle practice goes until it seems to some men as though the only interruptions are for eating, sleeping and physical exercise. But the result is apparently worth it, for Marine marksmanship is admittedly unsurpassed.

Once out of the "boot" camp and in an advanced training base, such as the one here at New River, the Marine's work is considerably broadened. As part of various combat teams, he is put through some three months of as intensive training as it is possible to find. He learns the tricks and tactics which have made Marine fighters famous in every part of the world.

Among the things which each man must learn to do well are hand-to-hand combat with knife, gun and bayonet, the handling of such automatic weapons as machine guns and sub-machine guns, boat-to-shore landings in face of heavy "enemy" fire, and stalking the enemy with a frontiersman's stealth.

When these have been mastered, and they are obligatory for all Marines, some men move into still more specialized training, such as handling tanks which must be driven ashore through heavy waves and, frequently, deep water. Young volunteers of the highest physical and mental standards enter the "paramarines" and train for parachute jumps behind enemy lines. Since Marine attacks are frequently launched against strongly-held enemy positions in jungles or swamps, the work of the "paramarines" is particularly arduous—and important.

With the fate of thousands of their companions in the Solomons in doubt and with a long, bitter and costly war in front of them, the United States Marines today face the hardest task in their history. Ten months of warfare has eliminated any easy optimism which may have existed among marines in the past and has substituted a grim determination to "get those Japs" no matter how hard a fight may be necessary.

Universally, the Marines at New River show an intelligent respect for the fighting ability of their Asiatic enemy. By the same token, them are determined never to underestimate the job to be done. Here at New River there are units which start work at 7:30 in the morning and train on one maneuver, with only short breaks for food, until midnight.

It is probable that never before in history have any United States troops trained with the intensity of the Marines at New River. It is a dusty, thirsty, weary, grueling life. But it is the only guarantee of victory in the Pacific.

Former Senator Townsend May Be Martin's Successor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—John G. Townsend, Jr., former Governor of Delaware and former United States Senator, emerged today as a possible compromise choice to succeed Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, when the latter resigns as Republican National Chairman Dec. 7.

Mr. Martin announced Saturday that he would quit the post at the annual National Committee meeting in St. Louis to devote all of his time to his increased duties as Minority Leader of the House.

Mr. Townsend, who managed the successful campaign in which the Republicans gained nine Senatorial seats in last Tuesday's balloting, was reported to have the backing of Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Senate Majority Leader, the 1940 Vice-Presidential nominee.

If chosen, informed sources said Mr. Townsend probably would desire to serve only as an Interim Chairman, giving way to a younger man for the strenuous work of the national campaign.

Mr. Martin listed increased representation for his party on Congressional committees and sharp reductions in non-military Government expenditures as prime objectives for the greatly-strengthened Republican forces in Congress in his resignation statement.

While Mr. Martin made it clear that the Republicans would fight for a greater voice in running the affairs of Congress, he pledged that they would co-operate in the war effort "regardless of how the Democrats treat us."

His declaration that the Republicans would attack non-military expenditures raised a strong possibility that some Administration agencies would be eliminated or starved through lack of appropriations.

Although the Democrats will have numerical control of the House, where all appropriation bills originate, a substantial bloc of anti-Administration Democrats during the past year joined Republicans in voting for reduced non-military allotments. Republicans won 208 seats in the House and Democrats 221 with two still undecided.

"Non-military expenditures," Mr. Martin told a press conference, "should be decidedly reduced. When you get a pay roll tax, the American people are going to insist that non-military expenditures be cut, and cut drastically. There is certainly room for cuts, and I hope the Appropriations Committee goes about it diligently."

He suggested that each appropriations subcommittee be given a trained auditor "so that they could go into each department and find an accurate picture of just how much each needs."

A reporter's reference to President Roosevelt's press conference comment yesterday that he consulted Republicans as well as Democrats on pending legislation drew a grin from Mr. Martin.

"I'm only the official leader of the House," he said, "but if he consults Republicans, I don't know who they are." He added that he could recall being called to the White House only twice during the past year—the night of the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and again when Prime Minister Churchill was here.

In an interpretation of the election, Mr. Martin declared that "what the American people want is to have the war conducted efficiently. They want less bungling. They want less inefficiency. They want less politics."

He hinted strongly that he would lead an attempt to bring Congress into closer touch with the war effort. Mr. Martin said he was "leaning" toward formation of a joint House and Senate committee on the conduct of the war, as proposed by Representative Everett M. Dirksen, (R) of Illinois.

Stassen Declares Winning of War More Vital Than Party Aspiration

ST. PAUL, Nov. 9 (AP)—Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, mentioned prominently as a presidential possibility in 1944, has reminded his fellow Republicans in a nation-wide broadcast over NBC that "it is tremendously more important that the war be won decisively and speedily than it is that our Republican Party win in 1944."

Gov. Stassen outlined contributions the Republican Party can make to the effective prosecution of the war.

He said he believed the people should receive a more frank and full report of the facts of the war and that "the only way to have a free people fight a total war with full effectiveness, is to keep them thoroughly informed."

"We recognize of course the censorship of news that would be of value to the enemy is essential. But it is important that the censorship should not be used to keep from the people mistakes or failures or defeats to protect the Administration from the people rather than information from the enemy."

He voiced belief that the second point of major contribution might well be the improvement of the effective management of the government in the war."

"We must have clear cut lines of command, definite delineations of authority, and singleness of executive direction," he said. "There are basic principles in administration. One of the most important is that to get a job done, put one man in charge of it, give him authority and responsibility, and back him up."

He was READY for emergencies

The Minute Man, symbol of United States War Bonds, is honored for his preparedness. The man who prepares for his future, and the future of his family, is honored too through their faith and confidence in him. Because since 1825 Norfolk and Dedham has represented greater security at lower cost, you can prepare for emergencies by insuring in this time-tested company.

NORFOLK DEDHAM MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
An Agency Mutual

Monday hours
1 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Not open Monday morning
Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1860
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

UNION PACIFIC

Furnace fires glow and smoke surges from the stacks of thousands of industrial plants producing an ever-increasing quantity of planes, tanks, guns and other implements of war. That's the smoke that gets in the eyes of the Axis.

Raw materials and completed units are loaded on long rows of freight cars, go rumbling across country in a never-ending procession, hauled by gigantic locomotives followed by trails of smoke—smoke that smarts the eyes of Hitler and Hirohito.

Smoke 'em out!—that's our job. Union Pacific, the Strategic Middle Route connecting West with East, is doing its part by "keeping 'em rolling." Thousands of Union Pacific employees are working tirelessly—and buying War Bonds generously—for victory!

208 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass., Phone Hubbard 6380

The Progressive
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
The Strategic Middle Route

Before You Renew

or take out new insurance, see your agent representing
Hartford
Fire Insurance Company
Values are changing rapidly these days. A revision of your insurance may be needed every three or four months to make certain it really protects you. Talk this over with your Hartford agent before you renew your insurance or take our new policies. Write us for his name before it slips your mind—a postcard will do.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Smashing Racial Prejudices Aim of Girl Reserve Leaders

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Girl Reserve leaders all over the country are striving harder than ever to help young girls overcome racial prejudices. This is no new aim of the national organization, but one that needs greater emphasis in wartime, according to Miss Lazelle Alway, of the National Y. W. C. A. Staff.

Miss Alway, whose job is War Expansion Secretary in the Younger Girls' Department, has been in Boston since Friday conferring with leaders in this work. She met today for a round-table discussion with the Girl Reserve Secretaries and the chairmen of the Younger Girls' Committees of the Y. W. C. A.'s throughout New England.

The importance of fostering an appreciation and tolerance for the peoples of other customs, languages, and races, who live in our midst, was one of the subjects discussed today. Miss Alway brought out the need of helping girls to understand the worth of individuals, regardless of their race.

As a case in point, she described the activities of some of the Girl Reserve clubs in the West which are trying to keep in touch with those Japanese-American girls, former club members, who are now settled in relocation centers. There are about 300 Japanese-American Girl Reserves in those areas, she said. She herself served on the Japanese Evacuation Volunteer committee.

The clubs to which the Japanese-Americans belonged are writing to them, telling of what is going on in their old homes and inquiring about the part they are being asked to play in building up their new communities. They try to encourage them in that work, according to Miss Alway. One Girl Reserve club, which is interested in kindergarten training, sent to one relocation center all the supplies needed to start a kindergarten—crayons, beads, blackboards, things that might be difficult to buy in such a brand new community.

It is important that our Girl Reserves do not come to look upon these other Americans as enemies just because we are at war with the country where their parents were born, Miss Alway declared. Instead they must think of them as citizens to be accepted on their individual merits. It is not so difficult, she said, to maintain this perspective in clubs where the girls of the two races have known each other as friends. Such personal contact has taught them that they cannot accept blanket generalizations about any people. They have learned to say, "But that isn't true of all Japanese (or Italians, or Germans, or Negroes, or whatever the minority group may be) because I know Mary Osaka and she's not like that."

By a Staff Photographer

Regents Plan Bridge and Fair

Five of the eight Daughters of the American Revolution Regents who are planning a bridge and fair to be held in New England Mutual Hall on Thursday from 1 to 5 o'clock for the benefit of their educational charities. Left to right, front row: Mrs. H. Ralph Aubin, Boston Tea Party Chapter, treasurer; Mrs. James D. Langdon, Old Boston Chapter, chairman; Mrs. Percival B. Waters, Bunker Hill Chapter, secretary; back row: Mrs. Lester E. Markham, Minute Men Chapter, chairman of musicale; Mrs. Alfred H. Newcomb, Old North Chapter, chairman of bridge. The other three members of the committee are: Miss Elsie Robbins, Old Belfry Chapter; Mrs. Walter Atherton, Warren and Prescott Chapter; Mrs. Benjamin Buckley, Old South Chapter. The fair tables will be decorated to represent the names of the Chapters.

C. I. O. Auxiliary President Urges Women to Seek War Jobs

A nation-wide voluntary registration of women for war jobs to help relieve the manpower shortage was urged today by Mrs. Faye Stephenson, of Cleveland, Ohio, President of the Women's Auxiliaries of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, at the opening of its second annual conference this afternoon at the Hotel Statler.

Mrs. Stephenson told the women delegates, made up for the most part of wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of C. I. O. members, that an early registration of this kind would give the women an opportunity to prepare themselves for industry and to make the necessary adjustment in their home life before going to work.

Immediate rationing of all consumer goods in which there is a scarcity was also favored by Mrs. Stephenson as the best method of avoiding hoarding of these commodities.

With the prospect of 9,000,000 women in industry by 1943, she pointed out the extreme importance of immediate and active cooperation with government and other agencies in the establishment of day nurseries and other means for the care of children of working mothers.

She appealed to Auxiliary members to support to the utmost all efforts to encourage factories to provide restaurants for their workers, pointing out that men who are putting in long hours, seven days a week in war industries need the nourishment of hot food.

In England, it is compulsory for all factories to provide a restaurant or cafeteria for its employees, but in many factories here, there is no restaurant even within walking distance of the plant.

Another project on the Auxiliaries, work calendar for the coming year will be assistance to the C. I. O. in its endeavors to see that the Manpower Commission's policy of equal pay for women who are doing equal work with men is maintained in all factories.

The women attended the opening session of the C. I. O. this morning, and began their own meetings this afternoon.

"The Congress of Women's Auxiliaries now represents 100,000 women," according to Mrs. Eleanor Fowler of Washington, D. C., its secretary-treasurer.

Mrs. Philip Murray, wife of the President of the C. I. O., will be given a luncheon on Tuesday at the Hotel Statler by the Boston arrangements committee of the Auxiliary. Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, wife of the Mayor of Boston, will be guests of honor.

Speakers of the week include Margaret Hickey, chairman of the Women's Auxiliary Committee of the War Manpower Commission, Florence Kerr, Assistant to Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, Dorothy Bellanca, a member of the Woman's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission, Mary Pond, Labor Advisor of the American Red Cross, Edith Christianson of the Office of Price Administration, and Abigail Homans, Director of the Women's Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The convention runs through Thursday.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Faye Stephenson

President of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the C. I. O., who gave the opening address of the second annual conference today at the Hotel Statler.

Two Women's Groups Unite To Discuss Postwar Issues

Women's keen interest in thinking toward a solution of the problems that will confront the world when fighting ceases, was shown today at the joint meeting of The Fortnightly of Winchester and the Winchester League of Women Voters. These two organizations combined forces for an all-day session devoted to international relations.

The co-operation of the two organizations was considered by club leaders significant in itself. At the luncheon Mrs. Max Ulin, Chairman of International Relations for the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Emily Everett, Chairman of International Relations for the State League of Women Voters, had the opportunity to present the programs of their two organizations and show how the two groups could work together more closely in the study of this vital subject.

Dr. Pennington Haile, speaking at the afternoon session, told the members he felt that at this stage it was more important to think of the functions of a postwar international organization than of any exact blueprint of its setup. He urged the women to think in terms of, "There is this job to be done and we'll have to have the organization to do it." Dr. Haile is assistant director of the League of Nations Association and a member of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.

He emphasized the significance of our realization this time that it is our job to win the peace as well as the war. We did not have that realization last time, he declared.

"We must be prepared," he said, "to work for the sort of world in which men here and in other lands can find security and prosperity, liberty and dignity in their living. And the only sort of organization that can maintain such a world is international."

"Unless a small part of the military forces which we have recruited is used to maintain peace, we shall not find security," he declared. "And unless some of our willingness to accept sacrifice and share with others to win the war is maintained in promoting international trade and opportunities for all peoples, we shall not find any lasting prosperity."

Finally, he urged, we must have the vision and the strength to stand for a world in which men in all lands may have security and liberty.

At the morning session, which was in charge of the League of Women Voters, Mrs. Philip Woodworth acted as moderator at a "town meeting" discussion of the question: "What Shall be Done With the Axis Nations in a Postwar World?" Arnold Metzer, William Howe, and Miss Sara Wambaugh took part. In the afternoon, the League was the guest of The Fortnightly. Mrs. George Brayly, International Relations chairman, introduced Dr. Haile.

Maine Labor Issues Taken Up by Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 9—In Maine, where the skilled labor situation is growing more serious, Governor Sewall has moved for improvement in the future by appointing a State Apprenticeship Council of 10 members. Five will be representatives of employer groups and five will represent labor and be named by labor.

In announcing the formation of the Council, Governor Sewall said it will be the group's function to recommend improvement in the facilities now available in Maine for the training of persons to play their part in skilled occupations.

With the shipyards now calling upon women and the United States Employment Service engaged in a campaign to recruit workers for the State's war industries, it is apparent that the group has an opportunity to become invaluable to the development of Maine's busy plants.

Farm Problem

Another labor problem concerns Maine farmers as a result of the shortage of help to work on the farms. Hundreds of farmers met in Bangor to discuss the problems which are growing more serious daily as men who have worked on farms leave for higher paying industrial plants or to join the armed services either through enlistment or draft.

Offers Resignation

Meanwhile, Edward C. Moran, Jr., State OPA Director, made news by offering his resignation as State OPA Director in protest against what he termed obstacles placed in the path of efficient OPA administration within Maine by sources over which the State Office had no control. The OPA in Maine has been embarrassed through failure to provide Maine with sufficient forms and materials for fuel oil rationing. In Boston, John E. Hamm, Senior Deputy OPA Administrator from Washington, refused to accept Mr. Moran's resignation and declared he regarded

The Week in Maine

Mr. Moran as "drafted for the duration."

Assured of Washington co-operaton, Mr. Moran agreed to remain "on the job for the present, at least," and returned to Maine to start the mileage rationing program.

Earlier in the week, Mr. Moran notified OPA officials that so long as he is State Director no further rationing program would be attempted in Maine until a sufficient number of forms had been distributed to local boards and proper time had been allowed for instructions preparatory to the start of the new programs.

He further announctd that in handling the new mileage rationing programs.

He further announced that in handling the new mileage rationing program the local War Price and Rationing Boards, of which there are more than 50, would fix their own dates and determine the procedure best suited to their individual needs. Mileage rationing is scheduled to go into effect, nationally, Nov. 22. Boards were urged to meet this date if they found it efficient and practicable to do so. otherwise to come as near to it as possible. Mr. Moran said he was confident local boards would accept this added responsibility with pleasure after their "unfortunate" experiences with the fuel oil rationing program when they were forced to take undeserved criticism through no fault of their own or of the State office.

Music Club Concert Tomorrow

The Music Lovers' Club of Boston will give its first concert of the season tomorrow in its new meeting place—New England Mutual Hall. The Club feels that music is more important now than ever before, for purposes of relaxation if nothing else, according to its President, Mrs. J. Arthur Snyder.

Music is also important for friendliness sake, Mrs. Snyder feels. "When we are all so busy, we are too apt to neglect our friends," she said. "Our club has always been proud to be known as the friendly music club."

Founded by Mme. Edith Noyes Greene, who now lives in Framingham, the Club's aim is to have a professioanl artist and one or more brilliant music students on each of its programs. Its desire is thus to give such students an opportunity to perform on the same program with professionals. The Club gives six concerts a year, one of which is a Junior Concert, and it is happy to think that some of its young artists have stepped from its platform to bigger things.

On tomorrow's program are Sophie Jacynowice, pianist, and Mary Saunders, soprano. Among the former's piano selections will be: Prelude and Fugue in E flat, Bach; Capriccio in B minor, Brahms; Nocturne in D flat, Chopin. The latter will sing a group of songs from the Allied Nations.

Officers of the club for this year are: Mrs. J. Arthur Snyder, President; Mrs. Ernest L. Nichols, First Vice-President; Mrs. Edwin W. Borden; Second Vice-President; Mrs. Percival Mott, Secretary; Mrs. Gordon P. Luther, Treasurer; Miss Frances Omar Weeks, Auditor; Mrs. John W. Merrill, Mrs. George Owen, and Mrs. George B. Wetherbee, Directors.

PITTSBURGH
DAYTON • LOS ANGELES

Airlines are wartime communication lines for the home front. Our production program is unified by swift movement of men and materials.

Via Connecting Airline, Boston to New York

TRANSCONTINENTAL & WESTERN AIR, INC.
In Boston, Parker House Lobby
FOR RESERVATIONS
CAPITOL 4510

AMERICA MUST RULE THE AIR . . . BUY WAR BONDS BUY WAR PLANES

The TRANSCONTINENTAL All-Coach

Morgan Dennis And Dog Pictures Coming to Boston

Morgan Dennis will show his pictures of "Dogs in Peace and War" at the second of the Mornings of Diversion series on Wednesday, in the New England Mutual Hall. While in Hollywood last year he gathered interesting material on obedience training of dogs, and training dogs for war duties with many stories of dog heroes of the first world war. He even managed recently to take some pictures at the Army post in Hawaii.

Mr. Dennis needs no introduction to Boston or anywhere, for he is celebrated both in the United States and in Europe as the outstanding etcher of dogs. His portraits of canine aristocrats in all moods have made him popular with millions of dog lovers. He made America Scottie conscious, and he was associated with illustrations of Scotties because a pair he did were so popular that they were printed more than 300,000,000 times.

The hostesses at the refreshment hour from 10:15 to 10:45, will be Mrs. George S. West, Mrs. George R. Minot, Mrs. Henry B. Sawyer, Mrs. K. T. Blood, whose husband commands the Coast Artillery of the Boston area, Mrs. Walter K. Dunn, wife of Colonel Dunn, Mrs. Harold Walker, and Mrs. Charles Allen Porter.

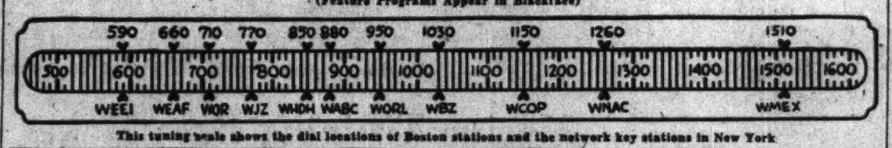
Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Saturdays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.79mc, and 11.73mc), Mondays through Saturdays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	Air Capers	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Music of Hawaii
3:15 News; Hollywood	Air Capers	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30 "Post"; Bandlead-	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	"Funny Money Man"
3:45 ers' Parade	Organ; songs	"Right to Happiness"	Sports comments	"Funny Money Man"
4:00 News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:15 Conq.Thos. Flaherty	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Across the Footlights	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
4:30 "Family Front"; sk.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Themes and Variations	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee: News	"Widder Brown": sketch	Themes and Variations	Dinah Shore, songs: rec.
5:00 Song Carnival	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:15 Song; "Date Book"	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": drama	program
5:45 Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow": drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports results
6:15 "Today at Dunseaig"	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Music
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	J. H. Brennan: Rent Con.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15 Orson Welles	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30 "Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger": dra-	Rep. Frank W. Boykin	Donald, Donna, Johnny	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie" sketch	matic sketch	Meet the Band	John Barry, comment	Carole Bruce, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	John Scott Trotter's Or.
8:15 "Vox Pop": quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	"The Barries': songs; or,	Richard Gallinger, news.
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45 music: Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond": drama	Drama
9:00 Theater: Veronica	"Counter-Spy": mystery	"Great Artists": Also	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Brahms'
9:15 Lake, R. Bellamy	"Counter-Spy": mystery	Templeton; orchestra	News Service	Symphony No. 4 in E
9:30 "Sullivan's Travels"	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Better Half": quiz	minor
9:45 Theater	Orch.; Gracie Fields	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	show	Classical Album
10:00 Guild: "Take a Let-	Raymond Gram Swing;	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service; Defense
10:15 ter, Darling"	Alias John Freedom	Rheinhold Schmidt; or,	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Civil'n Defense Pgm	Alias John Freedom	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news	You Shall Have Music
10:45 News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Music: M. Piastro, cond	"Music That Endures"	You Shall Have Music
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Dick Jurgins' Orchestra
11:15 B. Goodman's Or	Backstage Interview	Radio Nightclub	Dance orchestra	Hal McIntyre's Orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Lands of Free: Inter-Am.	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Music	Music; News	Univ. of Air: recorded	thur Mann	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Oddities; Musical	Organ recital; Tax Book	
7:15 "Pleasantville"	News report	Clock; News	News comments	
7:30 Music; Talk; News.	N. E. Fellowship religious	Revelle Roundup, songs	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis: Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Rise 'n' Shine"; music	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Tonic"; music	Ruth Moss: interview	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News report; "Salute"	"Morning Tonic"; music	Ruth Moss: interview	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Mildred Carlson, talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"	"Big Sister"; sketch	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott, food	Spotlight Revue: organ	Musical program
9:45 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Salon Serenade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00 Valiant Lady	Morning Serenade	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	News comments	"Kick Conga"
10:15 "Kitty Foyle"	Roy Porter, news	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Honeym'n Hill"; sk.	Club News	"Help Mate"; sketch	Cheer Up Gang	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Cheer Up Gang	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Red Cross Program Itt	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15 Second Husband	Music; "Defense Women"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Jane Underwood, news
11:30 Bright Horizons	Salute to U. S. Marines	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 Big Sister; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15 "Ma Perkins": sk.	Gospel songs	"Bouquet"; music	Teddy Powell's Orch.	"Curtain Time" with
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk.	Organ; vocalist	Shoppin' News	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Marguerite Porter
1:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Grif Williams' Orch.
2:00 Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program"
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	"The Victory Program"
2:30 We Love and Learn	"The Victory Hour":	"Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Organ Recital
2:45 "Pepper Young"	drama; music; guests	Hymn Recital	Local sports	News reports
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Three R's": Variety Show	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News; Hollywood	"Three R's": Variety Show	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Women's Auxiliaries CIO	Popular Music
3:30 "Post"; Band Parade	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Bandleaders' Parade	U. S. Signal Corps	"Right to Happiness"; sk.	Sports comments	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, news	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
4:15 Del Castillo: organ.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Across the Footlights	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:30 Book talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Harold Turner, pianist	Dick Robertson's Orch.
4:45 Victory Front	News from Iceland: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Network program	Barry Wood's Orchestra
5:00 Song Carnival	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dick Todd's Orchestra
5:15 Songs; "Date" Pad	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:45 Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Music
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Meet the Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30 Adrian Melody	Musical Gems: vocalists	Rep. Frank W. Boykin	Unidentified Tours	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk	Musical Gems: vocalists	Dance orchestra	"Is That So?"; forum
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Roy Porter, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Fast in Review: Army	Boston School Co. Pgm.
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Dave Rose's Orchestra	activities	Richard Salinger, news
8:30 Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie" and company;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Hon. Angus MacDonald;	Dramatization
8:45 Bruce; music; news	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Canadian Club of Boston	Memorial Pgm.; speakers
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	News service	Variety Hour
9:30 Daytime Showcase:	Stan Kenton's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	Music for Americas	Variety Hour
9:45 Recording	Orch; Gracie Fields	Fibber McGee and Molly	Fighting Men: speakers	Variety Hour
10:00 "We Glory in the	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15 Title"; Marine pgm.	This Nation at War	Bob Hope Variety Show	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Talks	This Nation at War	Red Skelton; Harriet Hil-	Paul Schubert, news	Woody Herman's Orch.
10:45 News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	liard; Ozzie Nelson's Or	Brig. Gen. Bob L. Denig	Frankie Masters' Orch.
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:15 Benny Goodman's Or	Backstage Interview	March to Victory	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Salute to U. S. Marine	Day's End; music
11:45 Music	Music; Newscast	Music You Want	Corps; Band; Drama	Day's End; News

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
5:45 p. m.—"South American Way."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Brazil.
6:45 p. m.—Freedom on the Land Forever.
7:00 p. m.—Music; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research
8:45 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Baron Elliott's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
3:45 p. m.—Sports comments.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton: News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Themes and Variations.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant: Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports: Marching Along.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.: News.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family: Skit.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods": Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—Barrie Sisters: Songs; Orch.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond": Drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half": Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper: News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert: News.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War in the Air." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.2 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.58 meg., 31 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GRI, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Orson Welles To Dramatize Planes on Air

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tonight is the premiere of an aviation series with Orson Welles appearing as author and narrator. The series will dramatize the story of Aemrica's giant bombers, The Flying Fortresses; how they are put together; what their crew members do; where they soar; and what they accomplish. The cast will include former members of the Welles' Mercury Theater, CBS-WEEL, 7:15 p. m.

Another premiere on CBS, at 10:30 p. m., (WEEI, Tuesday, 9:30 p. m., by recording) is "Daytime Showcase," a series designed to introduce daytime radio favorites to evening listeners. Kate Smith and Ben Bernie open the series with samples of day programs they appear in five times a week.

Richard Crooks, tenor, has chosen for his solos a group of popular songs, "Battle Hymn of the Republic"; "The Lost Chord"; Carnevali's "Canto de Amore" and "God Bless America," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Alec Templeton, pianist, guest on great artists' series, will play two of Chopin's preludes, No. 1, C Major, and the No. 7 A Major; his own "Impression" and, accompanied by Donald Voorhees' Orchestra, the Finale from Rachmaninoff's Second Cencerto, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

War Songs, old and new, will be sung by Josephine Antoine, soprano, Reinhold Schmidt, basso, and the chorus. The selections are "Roses of Picardy"; "American Prayer"; and a group of Army, Navy and Air Corps melodies. The program closes with the singing of "America," accompanied by the orchestra under the direction of Percy Faith, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Veronica Lake and Ralph Bellamy appear in a radio adaptation of "Sullivan's Travels," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Screen Guild Players present Rosalind Russell and Cary Grant in "Take a Letter, Darling," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Dean Jagger stars in "Torpedo Lane," a story of the U. S. Merchant Marine, "Cavalcade of America," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m. Guest on the program will be Madeleine Carroll, entertainment director of the United Seamen's Service. Miss Carroll will discuss the work of the U. S. S.

Representative Frank W. Boykin, of Alabama, speaks on "Investigating Steel Shortage," NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Nov. 10
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
5:45 p. m.—"South American Way."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Brazil.
6:45 p. m.—Freedom on the Land Forever.
7:00 p. m.—Music; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research
8:45 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Baron Elliott's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
3:45 p. m.—Sports comments.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton: News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Themes and Variations.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant: Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports: Marching Along.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.: News.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family: Skit.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods": Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—Barrie Sisters: Songs; Orch.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond": Drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half": Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper: News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert: News.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War in the Air." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.2 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.58 meg., 31 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GRI, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.79mc and 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:15 p. m.—Cavalcade of America, Recorded.
7:50 p. m.—Sports for service men.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WRUL, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese

Armistice Day Proclamation By President

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's proclamation for the observance of Armistice Day Nov. 11:

The calm which settled over the Western Front at 11 a. m. on Nov. 11, 1918, closed one phase of a world-wide struggle against lawless aggression and for the basic freedoms of mankind, and the United States, in company with the United Nations, must once more champion the essential freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom fro mwant, and freedom from far—on a world-wide battlefield, and

Faith can be kept with those who died in the First World War only by resolutely prosecuting to final victory the great war in which we are now engaged, and by crowning that victory with a peace which shall safeguard and extendth ese essential freedoms.

Whereas, Senate Concurrent Resolution 18 of the Sixty-Ninth Congress, passed June 4, 1925 (44 Stat. 1982), requests the President of the United States to issue a proclamation for the observance of Armistice Day, Nov. 11:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States to rededicate this nation, on Nov. 11, 1942, to the great task of winning this war and building a just peace in order that we and our children may live in a world made free to work toword human advancement; and I direct that the flag of the United States be displayed on all Government buildings on that day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-seventh.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

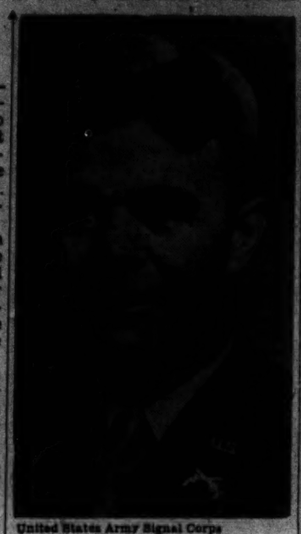
By the President:
Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State.

Bar Harbor Times Quits

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Bar Harbor Times, weekly, announced in its current issue that it would suspend publication for the present. Loss of automobile and other advertising because of war conditions made it impossible for the paper to continue, the announcement said.

New Provost Marshall Brings Experience to First Command

War Activities in New England



United States Army Signal Corps

Major Thomas F. Flynn

Newly appointed Provost Marshal of the First Service Command.

Flynn Named Provost Marshal—Maj. Thomas F. Flynn, of Gardner, Mass., brings to his new job as Provost Marshal of the First Service Command a quarter century of military training. He succeeds Lieut. Col. Russell H. Sweet, now serving in Washington.

Major Flynn was engaged in five major offensives with the AEF in France during World War 1, and immediately after his discharge went into the Organzied Reserve Corps of the Army, obtaining his Reserve commission in 1920.

For the past 20 years, until called to active duty in the Army last January, Major Flynn was sports editor for the Gardner News.

Married Nurses Advocated—United States Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House majority leader, declared yesterday, in a telegram to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, that married women qualified as nurses and doctors should be allowed to serve in the Army, and with ranks commensurate to their professional capabilities.

Terming Army regulations which preclude their services as "unwise and inconsistent with the demands of modern warfare," he added:

"In relation to qualified nurses who are married, there are many throughout the country anxious to serve in this crisis," the telegram said. "There is no such prohibition against married women joining the WAACS. There is no justifiable reason why qualified married nurses should not be allowed to serve in the Army. The Army's single nurses have courageously shown what they can do under fire."

Opportunities for Mechanics—Bay State mechanics and technicians are now offered an opportunity for important contributions to victory through formation of the Massachusetts Ordnance Company. This company, now being organized by the United States Ordnance Department, under the sponsorship of the American Road Builders' Association, the Massachusetts Department of Public Works and the New Engand Road Builders' Association, will be charged with responsibility for repair and maintenance of the Army's fighting tools.

Major need of the Army today is for machinists and repairmen who can maintain the tanks, guns, fire-control instruments, and automotive equipment assigned to field armies and combat tank groups. The Massachusetts unit will be assigned to duty with combat troops and will issue the equipment, make the inspections and do most of the repair work for the combat unit it serves. It may see service in any part of the world and do its repair work under fire.

Personnel of the new company will include master mechanics, machinists, electricians, motor experts, diesel experts, automotive electricians, blacksmiths, automobile body repairmen, utility repairmen, carpenters, toolmakers, tool room keepers and clerks, heavy truck and tractor drivers, warehouse foremen, electric, acetylene and combination welders; engine and carburetor specialists, tractor mechanics, instrument repairmen, storekeepers, dispatchers and shop order clerks. A self-contained unit, the company will also have its own cooks, supply men and administrators. The age limit is 45 years.

Navy Needs Warrant Gunners—The Navy announced today that appointments await men who can qualify as warrant gunners, for duty at advance bases in connection with the handling and stowage of ammunition, and the care, operation, and maintenance of various types of guns, mines, and torpedoes.

Applicants must present evidence of practical knowledge of machine tools, machinery and technical repair, and must have had at least five years' experience as journeymen or master mechanics.

Particularly desirable are candidates with a background experience in the handling or manufacture of ammunition, small arms, or other caliber guns. Men with a solid background in mechanical operations, whose education is not sufficient to qualify for commissions, are desired to fill these billets.

Cambridge Firm to Be Honored—Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Webbley, QMC, executive officer of the Boston Quartermaster Depot, and a former official of the New England Industries textile mills at Augusta, Maine, will present the Army-Navy production award to the management and employees of the A. R. Hyde & Sons Company, Cambridge shoe manufacturers, at public ceremonies Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the auditorium of the Henry W. Longfellow School in that city.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor John H. Corcoran, of Cambridge, will speak, and Col. John B. Atkinson, City Manager of Cambridge, and a former officer in the Quartermaster Corps, will be master of ceremonies.

Official "E" pins will be presented by Lieut. P. F. Ashler, S. C., United States Navy.

"Dogs for Defense" Clarified—Patriotic dog lovers and kennel owners from all sections of New England have kept a steady flow of letters to Coast Guard headquarters in the First Naval District, offering their pets for use as beach patrol watch dogs.

As a result, the Coast Guard today announced that the service does not accept dogs for training directly from private owners. All dogs used by the Coast Guard originate from Dogs for Defense, an organization of dog fanciers, formed with the approval of the American Kennel Club, to provide the armed forces with war dogs.

All offers should be addressed to Dogs for Defense, Inc., 84 State Street, Boston. William Prescott Wolcott and George C. West are the New England co-directors.

Better Shelters From Air Raids Called N. E. Need

New England cities need better air-raid shelters than have at present been provided, Joseph M. Loughlin, regional director of Civilian Defense cautions.

Practically no existing structures offer zones which are entirely protected against direct hits, he said, and only a minority can withstand the blast and suction of a near miss. Nevertheless, he pointed out, the best buildings must be selected for the protection they can give, and should contain reinforced shelter areas.

Provision should be made, the director warned, for opening of shelters at night and at other times when a surprise raid might find them locked up or otherwise unavailable.

British experience has indicated that 93 out of every 100 casualties occur in the street or in doorways, and only six in buildings, Mr. Loughlin declared.

Glass-surrounded vestibules of commercial buildings should not be used as "shelters," he pointed out.

Short-Haul Passengers Likely to Have to Walk

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9 (AP)—E. A. Roberts, associate director, Office of Defense Transportation, cautioned New England transportation officials here that in order to meet increasing demands on their facilities they will have to begin telling "shorthaul passengers to walk."

Speaking before the New England Transit Club, Mr. Roberts said new equipment is "out" for the duration and that if essential transportation is to be provided, companies will have to reverse normal procedure "and actually discourage traffic that can be diverted."

How Much Will the French Resist?

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vichy's land and sea forces in North Africa can be counted upon to offer fairly determined resistance to the American and British occupation effort. It is questionable, however, whether the Vichy forces are sufficiently well equipped to resist for any length of time an all-out United Nations attack with air and mechanized power. It is also doubtful in the extreme whether the fighting spirit of the Vichy forces will be very high, especially when they oppose Americans.

Admiral Jean Darlan made it clear that Vichy would fight in Africa when he returned recently from his inspection tour of bases in French North and West Africa.

Prior to Admiral Darlan's trip several shake-ups in the French colonial administration and in the Army command in North Africa had eliminated colonial administrators and officers who refused to fall in line with Vichy's collaborationist policy. Since Gen. Maxime Weygand resigned as French pro-consul in Africa, German encroachment on French Africa has steadily increased. Today, several thousand German "experts and technicians" are in North Africa occupying strategic points and controlling the transportation system and economic life in these territories.

Governor's Position

Yet Vichy's Governor of Morocco, Gen. Auguste Nogués, is definitely no friend of the Germans and has opposed their infiltration. Governor General Yves Chatel and Vice-Admiral Fénard in Algiers, as well as Admiral Jean Esteva, Resident General in Tunisia, are devoted Vichy-men and will unhesitatingly execute Marshal Philippe Petain's orders.

Gen. Alphonse Juin, comhander in chief of the French Army in North Africa, was released from a German prison camp and promised not to fight the Germans again. There may be some de Gaullist officers among the younger leaders of the French armed forces but the bulk of the French officers corps in North Africa stand firmly behind Vichy and are personally devoted to Marshal Pétain. The staff of the French naval forces which were concentrated at Casablanca and Mers el Kebir can also be considered loyal to Vichy and they have a strong anti-British bias.

French armed forces in North Africa are said to number 120,000, among them 10,000 to 20,000 professional soldiers of the Foreign Legion, many of them of German origin. The main body of the other units is composed of Arab soldiers from Morocco, Algiers and of Negroes from the Senegal. They are excellent soldiers, highly experienced in mountain and desert fighting. These natives are faithful to their superior officers and will attack any adversary designated by their white leaders.

Potential Value

But in spite of their fighting value, these crack colonial troops are not likely to resist the onslaught of mechanized divisions and attack of the United Nations air fleet. In the Battle of France, the colonial troops although showing considerably more fighting spirit than the white regiments, were easily overwhelmed by the German panzer divisions.

The French Army in North Africa probably has several hundred airplanes at its command. When the Axis armistice commissions came to Africa to supervise the delivery of French armament, numerous planes were concealed at remote desert outposts. But today these planes are mostly obsolete. And although modern planes have been sent from metropolitan France, the French air force in North Africa is decidedly no match for the Allies. The Commander of the French Air Forces in Africa is General Jean Mendigal. French tank forces in North Africa are weak but include several heavy 22-ton tanks. The French Army has no important fuel stocks.

Strategic bases in French North Africa have been strongly fortified in recent months. Casablanca, off which a big naval battle is reported in progress, is an excellent port for warships and merchant vessels and is defended by important coastal batteries set up by native workers under the supervision of German technicians. The works are said to be under the direction of a German engineer, General von Krauss.

A strong naval squadron was assigned to defend this strategic harbor; two cruisers, the Monacalm and the George Leygues, each of 7,700 tons; nine destroyers, among them the squadron leader Primaugent; 12 submarines and the uncompleted 35,000-ton battleship Jean Bart, which, according to latest advices, already has been hit by Allied bombs. The garrison at Casablanca is said to number 5,000 to 6,000 men.

Vichy has also fortified the harbors of Mogador and Agadir which are defended by coastal batteries and concrete "pill boxes." On the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, Mers-el-Kebir and Bizerte are important naval bases of which the first has a great natural breakwater. Both are strongly garrisoned.

Algiers, which has surrendered to American forces, was an important port for the French merchant marine. Most of the French warships which previously lay in Mers-el-Kebir and Bizerte were recently sent to Toulon but they may have returned to the North African ports to strengthen their defense.

Important Railroad

The ports of Casablanca, Mers-el-Kebir, Algiers and Bizerte are linked by a strategic railroad which stretches over more than 1,000 miles along the North African Coast. Several branch railways, moreover, lead to the interior of the French North African colonies. The much discussed Trans-Saharan railway has so far remained unfinished; trains run as far as Colomb-Bechar from where traffic to Dakar continues by trucks. The country is provided with excellent highways.

Shortly before the outbreak of the war, the French constructed a line of "pill boxes" and trenches along the Tunisian-Libyan frontier which, at that time, was called the Daladier Line. This line is still occupied by French troops. If Gen. R. L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army succees in pushing toward tripoli and in cutting the retreat of the German Africa corps, Vichy will face a difficult problem. Will the French disarm Axis forces which cross the Tunisian border or will they allow the German-Italian army to regroup behind the French fortified line?

French settlers in North Africa, who number more than 1,500,000, have always been strongly nationalistic and anti-liberal. They became actively opposed to the government of the Third Republic when the cabinet of the People's Front attempted to emancipate part of the native population. It is in North Africa that Vichy has the highest percentage of devoted followers among the population. The extreme collaborationists of the French Popular Party have organized numerous groups on African soil. Many North African businessmen and farmers are in continuous economic and financial relations with the Germans who bought their products at high prices.

Population's Attitude

The white population in North Africa is not likely to oppose open resistance to an Allied occupation. Most of them cannot be supposed to be particularly friendly toward the cause of the United Nations or toward the Fighting French movement. Many of the French settlers, however, can possibly be won over if an Allied occupation offers important economic advantages.

As have the natives in most of the Arabic-speaking countries, the Negro and Mohammedan populations in French North African have remained unconvinced that an Allied victory will mean realization of their political and economic aims. Axis popaganda has succeeded in stirring up unrest among the lower classes of natives, although the majority are not anxious to change French rule for submission to the Axis overlords or to Anglo-American domination.

Great Britain continues to be considered as the outstanding representative of white imperialism by the colored population. American prestige on the other hand, is high among the Arabs of North Africa who have been impressed by information on American war production and are favorably disposed by American food and fuel shipping. The victory in Egypt, of course, has raised British prestige which had been affected by recent defeats. Yet the general trend of feeling in the French Army and Navy as well as among the civilians indicates that the United Nations have acted wisely in making the occupation effort chiefly an American undertaking.

Allied occupation of the entire North coast of Africa may also raise serious questions in and in regard to Spanish Morocco. Spain's attitude toward Axis ambitions in North Africa has never been entirely clear. While a spokesman of the Franco government declared Spain would never recognize the "status quo" in North Africa and while core than 100,000 crack Spanish troops are concentrated in Spanish Morocco, the Spanish authorities have taken no hostile steps against the French.

[Dispatches reaching the Associated Press from reliable quarters in southwestern Europe said that while the British-American disavowal of territorial ambitions were welcomed in Madrid, the main concern of Spain was whether the time now was ripe for that country to take advantage of the situation and realize her claims to all of Morocco and the Oran region of Algeria.

Spain, waiting for just such a development as the American landings, was reported to have had her Moroccan forces, 125,000 of her best troops, ready for possible actión. Lieut. Gen. Luis Orgaz Yoldi, high commissioner for Spanish Morocco, conferred with Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Madrid Friday concerning Spain's territorial aspirations and flew back to his command yesterday.]

French authorities in Morocco have frequently conferred with the Spanish High Commissioner in this region. Yet as the French territory in North Africa the Spanish zone has also been increasingly invaded by German agents who have stirred up agitation among the natives.

The center of the Gestapo in North Africa is said to be located in the Spanish protectorate either in Tetuan or in Tangiers. Although Spain in recent months has somewhat shifted away from the Axis and has emphasized her neutral stand, the United Nations will have to see that the Spanish part of North Africa cannot serve as basis for Axis military operations or as a center of anti-Allied propaganda and espionage.

New York Consulate Mum on Vichy Break

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov 9

The French Consulate declined comment today on the Vichy rupture of diplomatic relations with the United States and a spokesman referred all inquiries to the French Embassy in Washington.

The Consul-General, Viscount Jacques D'Aumalé, was unavailable to answer queries on what instructions, if any, had been received concerning the diplomatic break.

Lend-Lease Plays Active Part In British Victory in Egypt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt reported today that total lend-lease shipments to the Egyptian fighting zone had reached $636,952,000.

The bulk of these shipments took place in the last nine months, during which this country shipped to Egypt more than 1,000 planes, "many hundreds of tanks," of which more than 500 were of the medium type, 20,000 trucks and hundreds of pieces of artillery.

A White House statement said that the "magnificent British victory in Egypt was aided to an important extent by the operation of the Lend-Lease Act and is an outstanding example of combined use of American and Allied resources."

A report on the totals was given the President over the week end by E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator.

"While we must not overlook the fact that the larger part of the equipment used in Egypt is of British origin," the President said, "we have a right to be proud that so much and such excellent equipment from American factories and shipyards contributed to the victory. In particular we should be gratified by the performance of American-made tanks."

Asserting that by giving the tools of war to nations fighting the Axis we were aiding ourselves as much as if these weapons were in the hands of American soldiers, the President said that Lend-Lease aid to all Allies would be expanded "until complete victory is achieved."

The report from Mr. Stettinius covered exports from March, 1941, through September, 1942, and included Lend-Lease munitions and other products and direct purchases. The $63,952,000 total broke down this way: Ordnance $130,058,000, aircraft excluding flyaways, $164,149,000; tanks $88,239,000; motor vehicles $73,113,000, miscellaneous manufactures $74,606,000, agricultural products $33,687,000 and industrial materials $73,100,000.

Cantabrigia Club Bazaar on Nov. 13

The Cantabrigia Club is in the midst of preparations for an all-day bazaar Friday, Nov. 13, at the clubhouse, 100 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge.

Mrs. Howe C. Amee is general chairman, assisted by Mrs. George F. Strong, and Mrs. Ernest E. McGuire, President of the Club is honorary chairman.

Luncheon or a hot dinner will be served from 12 to 2 p. m. by a committee of which Mrs. H. Ferris Kitfield and Mrs. Frederick W. Pfaff are co-chairmen. The booth chairmen are Mrs. Mary E. Hering, Mrs. William H. Fieldman, Mrs. H. Fletcher Peak, Mrs. H. Brooks Crosby, Mrs. Merton L. Garfield, Mrs. James W. Whippen, Mrs. Howard L'Homme Dieu, Mrs. Benjamin F. Wyeth, Mrs. Stanley Jennison, and Mrs. Martin R. Durkin.

Reliance on 23d Psalm Saves Reporter Imperiled in Jungle

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 9 (AP)—In the jungle of New Guinea, which swallowed him for more than six weeks and left him delirious and near death, Associated Press war correspondent Vern Haugland gave his socks to a companion who needed them worse than he did.

Mr. Haugland and the bomber crew with whom he was flying parachuted into the dense jungle from a height of 13,000 feet during a storm on Aug. 7. In his first letter from Australia to his family, Mr. Haugland told how one of the crew, Lieut. James A. Michael of Temple, Okla., overtook him as he followed a creek.

"Mike's flying boots had been torn off when he parachuted," the war correspondent said in a letter received by his brother, H. W. Haugland, Seattle attorney. "I gave him my socks to put over his as a little extra protection.

"We had only grass to chew for the week we were together. He was a swell fellow, and we both felt we were doing better by keeping together. But finally I got so weak and my feet so sore that he agreed to go on ahead and send back help if he could."

Michael still is missing. Haugland, whose diary told of survival on berries and the juice of grass and weeds through night after night of torrential rains, was found by natives and later taken to the coast by missionaries. Others of the crew reached Port Moresby.

Mr. Haugland expressed the belief that only divine Providence spared him.

"I often repeated the Psalm, 'The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want,'" he wrote. "I would be unable to go one step further, and then I would remember, 'I shall not want' and sure enough there'd be some berries or chewable grass or a creek with good water just ahead."

Mr. Haugland said he dropped from 155 pounds to 95 during the ordeal, but was back at 130 when he wrote the letter on Oct. 12.

He said his first vague memory was the visit Gen. Douglas MacArthur to his hospital bed, but "It still seems unreal." General MacArthur pinned a silver star award on the convalescing newsman in his hospital bed.

Stores to Provide Special Counters For Scrap Hosiery

By Nov. 16, department and retail stores will probably all have special counters where discarded silk and nylon hosiery can be turned in for government use.

Silk stockings are wanted for powder bags in guns; nylons for other war purposes. Stockings contributed may be in tattered condition, but they must be freshly washed, it was announced, because of sanitary conditions in handling and shipping.

When a collection depot has accumulated 100 pounds or more—which means 1,500 pairs of silk and 2,300 pairs of nylons, approximately—they will ship them collect to the Defense Supplies Corporation, care of John T. Ryan's Sons Inc., Green Island, New York. The retailer makes no profit. He acts only as agent for collection and shipment, and pays costs of handling and preparation for shipment.

The War Production Board considers it a patriotic duty of every woman to contribute her old stockings to the collection.

Shepard
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence

Fur Coats of Quality
... Lasting
... Beautiful
395.00
• Black Persian Lamb
• Sheared Beaver
• Malara Alaska Seal
• Natural Mink Paw
• Let-Out Mink-Blended Muskrat
• Natural Grey Persian Lamb
• Sable-Dyed Skunk
• Natural Russian Squirrel
Carefully selected pelts, fashioned into this season's authentic modes. See the new turn-back cuff, the straight sleeve for daytime, the clever new collar and shoulder details.
WAYS TO PAY: Lay-away plan with deposit at time of purchase (no carrying charge); Gradual Payment Plan; Charge to your account or pay cash.
plus tax
Fur Shop—Second Floor

Ask for
MRS. RYDEN
at the
LARRY LORENZ BEAUTY SALON
New Coiffures
Telephone DExter 1171
406-407 Industrial Trust Building
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Be Safe...Be Sure...
When Purchasing Diamonds, Jewelry or Silverware
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
Foster-Jewelers
The I. A. Foster Co.—
Dorrance and Middle Streets

Shepard
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
BIGELOW WAVERLY
Bigelow Broadlooms
9 and 12 Feet Wide
5.50 Square Yard
Have your rugs "tailor-made" to your room! Choose from tasteful colors and patterns, all style-right, all serviceable. 100% wool face assures longer wear
Rug Store—Fourth Floor

SHOES for the Entire Family
E. T. Callow & Co
110-112 Westminster Street
Established 1880
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Gladding's Is Open Thursdays Until 8:30
GLADDING'S
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Have You Tried
Breakfast
Luncheon
Dinner
AT
Blanding's
155 WESTMINSTER STREET
and
9 WAYLAND SQUARE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

GIFTS
by Mark Cross
In Providence, fine leather wares by Mark Cross of London are sold exclusively by Tilden-Thurber. We're showing fitted toilet kits with the famous Mark Cross razor blades, leather-bound flat writing cases, sewing kits, army khaki and navy blue Furlough Bags—an appealing array of gifts for men in service. Shop now to avoid possible delays.
Tilden-Thurber
WESTMINSTER AT MATHEWSON STREET

Fine Diamonds
MODERATELY PRICED
Arthur O. Haenelt
FORMERLY WITH TIFFANY AND CO
Diamond Specialist and Craftsman
405 Kinsley Bldg., 324 Westminster St. Next to Albee Theatre. Gaspee 4480
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Shepard
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Lighten Your Step with Alligator "Scampers"
9.95
Genuine alligator is the season's great walking favorite. Super-soft alligator and very flexible. A shoe you will wear for beauty as well as duty! Closed-Toe, Closed-Back Oxford in black, brown, wine, beige, green.
Open-Toe, Open-Back Oxford in brown; wine and green.
Women's Shoe Store—Street Floor

WALKING IS FUN!
WHEN you stride along easily, breathe deeply, and wear comfortable low-heeled shoes!
SELBY Arch Preserver Shoes are made for wartime walking. Patented, exclusive "Archbridge" means complete foot comfort.
Selby
ARCH PRESERVER SHOP
FIRST FLOOR of the ARCADE
PROVIDENCE

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
GAspee 7610
10 to 1 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
Providence, Rhode Island

U. S. Forces Warn Tunisia of Intention to Pass Through

Continued from Page 1

entry of United States troops into this territory.

The forces landed during the night of Nov. 7 and early hours of yesterday morning.

Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle was stated to be commanding the air forces which supported the American infantry in their landings.

The Americans drove at the Atlantic coast of Africa and at Oran and Algiers on the Mediterranean under plans long laid and with heavy strength mustered to deal with French resistance.

Commanding the West African landing is Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Armored Corps Commander. Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall commands at Oran and Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder at Algiers. Under General Eisenhower is also Rear Admiral H. K. Hewitt, naval commander.

Gen. George C. Marshall, American Chief of Staff, sent a message to General Eisenhower as the big expeditionary force left the British Isles which said:

"You and your command sail with the hopes and prayers of America. For months you have planned, trained and conditioned yourselves for the great task ahead. God speed to your success. I have complete confidence in your leadership and in the aggressive fighting quality of your troops."

Just how many months the expedition had been planned was not specified but its secret was closely kept until the zero hour. General Eisenhower's unified command itself was established "some months ago," said a War Department communiqué early in the day, but it could not be made public.

"The establishment of the Allied force headquarters has marked the beginning of the offensive phase of the war on the part of the United Nations," the communiqué declared. "Unity of command in this [European] theater has long been urged by both British and American leaders. That this command has for some time been a reality could not be released to the public before the beginning of the present operation."

Airfields:

Quick Advantage Won by Allies

The two airfields first captured and immediately put to use as bases to cover advancing troops were the Maison Blanche and the Bleda, which were taken by American and RAF fighter squadrons.

United States soldiers at Oran also took the Tafaroui airfield, adding another air base to the growing American foothold in North Africa.

Late field reports indicated that La Senia airfield at Oran still was in enemy hands.

At Algiers light French naval units, which ignored Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's order that they remain inactive, sallied out of the harbor but were driven back by Allied warships.

Clambering ashore in darkness and running swiftly inland, combat teams of the American Army overran Fort Sidi Faruch west of Algiers and also took Ain Taya in the same area.

The stiffest resistance came from Algiers coastal batteries at Cap Matifou.

The same situation prevailed in Oran, where extremely heavy fighting resulted with a battery of coastal defense guns at Arzeu point.

Fighter pilots set their desert-camouflaged craft down in rapid succession at the airdromes minutes after ground forces overran the airports.

In one case American fighter planes coming in to land aided in capture of the field at the last minute with a ground strafing attack which broke the backbone of the last resistance.

The dynamic tempo of the greatest American offensive never slackened.

As night fell the political warfare continued with new leaflets signed by General Eisenhower being dropped over cities from low flying planes.

Tension in the busy war room of headquarters eased as the day progressed, successful landings were made as scheduled and the troops dashed into the interior with a rapidity exceeding expectations.

Field reports revealed no heavy French air activity while Axis air attacks were described as not intense. This was taken as an indication that the giant swift Allied move had caught the Nazi air force by surprise or it was too heavily entangled in the bitter Middle East fighting to attack the convoy.

New Medals Honor Armed Service Abroad

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 9

President Roosevelt by executive order Nov. 7 established three campaign medals —the American, European-African-Middle Eastern, and Asiatic-Pacific—for award to members of the land and naval forces serving outside the continental limits of the United States.

Regulations precisely defining the campaign areas will be issued later by the Secretaries of War and Navy who will award the medals to those serving during any period between Dec. 7, 1941, and six months after termination of the war.

Algiers:

Brief Opposition Shown by French

At Algiers hostilities were suspended, by agreement with French authorities including Admiral Darlan himself, after less than 24 hours of opposition, it was announced by Vichy.

American troops, this report said, began policing the city at 11 p. m. yesterday while French troops were ordered by their commander, General Juin, to remain in barracks. They were not disarmed.

At least eight landings were made by the powerful expeditionary force, and indications were that there were others not yet reported. Nor were the troops content to remain at coastal points. They penetrated swiftly into the interior from several beach heads.

On the Atlantic coast Casablanca, it was reported, was bombarded violently from the sea and air. A naval action was reported off shore.

But Oran, where the French put up a spirited fight, was isolated quickly. This isolation was accomplished by the occupation of Arzeu, a short distance east of the city, and Bousfer, to the west.

With the landing at Arzeu a coastal road leading east to Algiers was cut. At Bousfer roads leading to the west were under American control. To the south lies the desert, so Oran was cut off effectively from the other world.

American Rangers participated in the landing operations, and the seizure of airports indicated that parachute troops took part in the spectacular opening of the new front.

An element probably greatly assisting the occupation troops was the opposition of much of the colonial population to the pro-German attitude of the Vichy government.

De Gaulle Rallies Insurrection Groups

There were scattered reports of insurrection in places where French commanders attempted to organize a defense. The rebellious element was encouraged by General de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, who urged the colonial peoples to rise and join the Americans "without reserve."

The taking of Algiers occupied the American forces less than 24 hours, Vichy said. The armistice effected there, apparently on terms very generous to the French, was reported to have been approved by Admiral Darlan and the American Commander, Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Darlan, it was said by dispatches from the continent, had sent a telegram to Vichy in the course of the day which he said might be his last report.

Even the German Radio conceded that Darlan and General Juin, commanding the French forces at Algiers, might be captives. But a German broadcast said "the possibility existed that both officers could still avoid being taken prisoner."

The armistice terms covered the general Algiers region, including the communities of Maison Caree, Huffein Bay, Maison Blanche, and Retour de Chasse. As Vichy explained it, American troops would preserve order at night but French policemen offering to remain on duty would be permitted to resume their functions by day.

There was only scanty information from Allied sources concerning operations on the Atlantic Coast, but livelier fighting seemed to be taking place around Casablanca and at sea near that port.

The Berlin Radio said that 35,000-ton French battleship Jean Bart, heavyweight of the units stationed at Casablanca, had been damaged by dive bombers, and that Allied aircraft had scored hits on four submarines. It was known that in addition to the Jean Bart the French had one and possibly two light cruisers, some destroyers and a number of submarines at the Casablanca base.

A Vichy message from Rabat said that loyal troops in French Morocco "were containing" American landing forces at Safi, Fedhala, and Bouznika on the Atlantic Coast.

An earlier report from Berlin said the French Fleet stationed at Toulon had steamed out into the Mediterranean.

Keystone

Algiers: First Major Port of French Africa to Be Occupied by Americans

Libya:

British Still Pursue Rommel's Troops

British troops pursued General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreating Axis forces into Libya on Nov. 8 and enemy troops which had been holding out near Matruh have capitulated, British headquarters announced.

United Nations air squadrons continued, meanwhile, to blast the line of the enemy retreat, attacking fleeing columns of trucks which were left without aerial protection, a communiqué said.

Fighter-bombers were said to have destroyed 50 enemy trucks in one raid alone.

Among the prisoners taken at Matruh was the commander of the Italian Pavia Division.

The communiqué did not give the number of captives taken yesterday, merely reporting that many more prisoners had been collected, but earlier British reports said that six entire Italian divisions—perhaps 80,000 men—had been captured, along with complete equipment.

This would indicate, it was said, that Marshal Rommel's strength had been cut down to about 20,000 men.

Despite the scope of United Nations aerial operations only four aircraft were reported lost Nov. 7 and the following night. By contrast Axis air losses Nov. 7 were put at "at least" 12 planes.

The six Italian divisions reported captured in the southern reaches of the El Alamein line after being abandoned by their German comrades-in-arms were identified as the Trento, Pavia, Bologna, Brescia, Folgore and Triests Divisions.

Also in British hands, these sources said, were 500 of Marshal Rommel's antitank guns, 300 field guns and 100 antiaircraft guns.

Casablanca Revolt Reported Put Down

By the Associated Press

Bern, Nov. 9

Gen. August Nogues, Commander in French Morocco, reported that the Allied invasion has been accompanied by a de Gaullist uprising at Casablanca led by General Bethouard, but that it had been put down by Vichy forces.

Another report from Morocco said the de Gaullists had seized General Lascroux and General Lasoulle, Commanders of the Moroccan Air Force, but that they later had been freed by Vichy forces and had assumed their commands.

New Guinea:

New Bombings By Allied Planes

The Allied High Command reported today there were no material changes in the military situation in New Guinea Nov. 8.

Allied planes, however, were active over the New Guinea battle area and around New Britain. Enemy positions in the Oivi sector north of Kokoda were bombed and strafed, while attack planes made a sweep over the Japanese supply lines from the coastal base at Buna to Wairopi.

Japanese positions along the coast near Salamaua also were attacked.

In the New Britain area, United Nations medium bombers destroyed a wireless station at Gasmata and dropped bombs among enemy planes on the ground. Japanese installations also were attacked on Maklo Island, off the southwest coast of New Britain.

Another Allied unit bombed coastal shipping off Koepang, Dutch Timor, northwest of Australia.

Solomons:

American Troops Make Steady Gains

United States troops on Guadalcanal Island appeared to be pushing their lines slowly but steadily eastward without encountering major Japanese opposition, while aerial and torpedo-boat attacks took fresh toll of the enemy fleet in the Solomons.

The latest Navy communiqué, however, disclosed that motor torpedo boats probably sank one of two destroyers they attacked just north of the American positions on Guadalcanal on the morning of Nov. 7, and an aerial attack that afternoon on an enemy formation consisting of a light cruiser and 10 destroyers resulted in the possible sinking of the cruiser and heavy damage to one destroyer.

The Japanese lost 12 of the planes which attempted to intercept the attack, the American fliers shooting down five Zero floatplanes and seven float-type biplanes, but losing four of their own.

The only action reported ashore was an advance by the Army and Marine Corps troops to the Metapono River, four miles east of Kili Point, the vicinity in which the Japanese landed reinforcements several days ago.

France Bombed:

Americans Raid Lille, Abbeville

American Flying Fortresses dealt another hard blow to Germany's war machine in Occupied France on Nov. 8, one formation blasting the important locomotive works at Lille and another scattering its bombs over the German airdrome at Abbeville.

The bombers again shot their way through swarms of German fighters with the help of an Allied fighter screen and destroyed a number of the enemy, a joint communiqué of the British Air Ministry and U. S. Air Force headquarters said. One fortress and six of the Allied fighters failed to return.

The Americans went into action a few hours after RAF bombers had returned from a night visit to Genoa, Italy, where tons of bombs, including some of the block-pulverizing type, were dropped on the city and harbor.

Russia:

Soviets Thwart German March

German forces, stalled in their drive toward the Georgian military highway over the Caucasus Mountains, attempted to resume their march near Nalchik on Nov. 8, but Russian tank crews smashed up every attack, a Soviet communiqué said today.

A battalion of German infantry was wiped out in three days of fighting in one sector of the Nalchik region, the communiqué said, and earlier it had been reported that 1,700 Nazi soldiers had been killed in this Caucasion region, now gripped by cold, wintry weather.

An earlier communiqué reported the Russian Army was perfecting its fortified positions in an around the City of Stalingrad and inflicting heavy losses whenever the Germans attacked. The Germans also lost heavily in the region northeast of Tuapse, Soviet Black Sea naval station, it was said.

Western Atlantic:

Eight Allied Freighters Sunk

Eight United Nations merchant vessels last week were announced sunk by submarines in the Western Atlantic.

The sinkings—one Panamanian, two American, three British, one Yugoslavian and one unidentified Allied—raised to 518 the Associated Press tabulation of announced Allied and neutral nations merchant ship losses in Western Atlantic enemy action since Dec. 7.

Sixty-eight men were killed and two others, one the captain of the Panamanian craft, reported taken prisoner aboard a U-boat, were missing.

U. S. Landings in Africa Key to Allies' Program

Continued from Page 1

Ocean on one side and gain a jumping off point on the bulge of Africa on the other for the hop across the South Atlantic to South America.

His plan to that end was a giant pincers, one arm being the drive into the Caucasus and the other Marshal Rommel's drive toward Suez.

Had this succeeded, Hitler would have been the besieger and we the besieged.

But now the picture changes.

We have placed our own pincer on Marshal Rommel's position in Libya. We have restored the plan which existed when France was still in the war. With the Army of the Nile driving westward into Libya and Marshal Rommel trying to extract enough of his forces to make a stand in his rear, we have taken the offensive to squeeze that rear and wipe out Hitler's great salient in the Mediterranean.

Enormous Possibilities

The possibilities for success are enormous. The move comes at a moment when Italian morale is at its lowest ebb. One can scarcely resist the temptation to count one's chickens before they are hatched.

One can foresee the Italian fleet out of action and Mussolini's bombastic Fascism crumbling under air attack from a great fringe of United Nations air bases along the southern coast of the Mediterranean.

One can foresee from that United Nations troops landing in Italy with the welcome of a disillusioned Italian people and establishing a position on the Brenner Pass from which to aid revolts flaming in the Balkans and to pound at Germany's southern industrial areas from the air.

Hitler's Middle Eastern pincers can be turned on himself. The great highways which he strode southeastward can open for us in reverse. With the long haul around South Africa no longer necessary our shipping can supply attacks through the Balkans and up the Italian peninsula and at the same time make the Caucasus the base for a counteroffensive which will drive Germany back along the shore of the Black Sea and into the Danube funnel which points straight up into the heart of Germany itself.

The only alternative would have been the frontal assault across the English Channel against Occupied France, where Hitler is far stronger than on any other front.

Danger on the Channel

If the triumphant German Army of 1940 could not cross that same channel against nothing more than the Royal Air Force, how could ge have ever hoped to cross it the other way after Hitler made the entire coastline of France and the Low Countries into a greater Siegfried Line?

Perhaps it could have been done, but it would have been enormous. And while we were attempting it Hitler would have been in undisputed possession of his Balkan and Middle Eastern granaries and constantly in a position to make his break for freedom from our siege to the south.

England had to be made impregnable before the Mediterranean campaign was attempted. That has been done. Britain is withous doubt the safest holding front in our world position today. It is a citadel in itself and a citadel from which constant pressure can be put upon Germany from the air. Britain is safe from any serious threat of invasion while our united forces close in on the enemy's southern flank.

At some future date the time may come for a frontal assault on the continent. When the Mediterranean is open and when Hitler is being hurt from the south and his supplies begin to run short conditions would be more favorable for the direct blow.

All of this is of course in the future. It depends for its achievement on the success of the landings in Africa and the extent of French resistance. It can go slowly. It might fail. But the odds are enormously better than they could possibly be for a landing on the continent.

Hitler's supply lines to Africa are under ceaseless attack from our naval and air forces.

Big bombers from England are hammering the Italian ports from which Nazi aid could be sent to Africa.

Any ship which does get away from Genoa must run a heavy gantlet to Africa.

Hitler must defend himself there primarily with what he now has across the Mediterranean whereas the whole mobile reserve of Anglo-American shipping can pour supplies across the Atlantic to Africa.

Our supply lines will be the shortest of any major campaign possible for us at this time. They can come not only from the arsenal of America but also from the very considerable arsenal of Britain.

We should not overlook the difficulties nor expect too quick or easy success. If the French forces really fight, they can make the operation extremely difficult, as what they have done in Madagascar proves. We may find that we have given Marshal Rommel a prodigious reinforcement in the form of all French forces in North Africa.

Victory Not Yet Won

Further, the chances are that the weakness and speed of retreat Marshal Rommel's forces in Egypt is explainable by heavy withdrawals across Libya to the West African Front. Marshal Rommel undoubtedly hopes to establish an eastern holding front at Tobruk or Bengasi or even outside Tripoli while he turns against the new American forces in his rear. Our eggs are by no means hatched yet.

But the enormous heartening fact remains that we have chosen our front and opened a great offensive.

It is a front of our own choosing and it is an extremely promising front.

If the offensive succeeds the forces of the United Nations will for the first time be in a position to bring about that strangulation of Hitler Germany which can bring Nazidom crashing down perhaps even without the necessity of assaulting the fortresses of the French channel coast.

With the Mediterranean firmly in our grasp Germany might go on fighting as the Confederacy did after the Union armies had won the Mississippi. But it is open to question whether a Germany in that predicament would have the will and the courage to carry on to a German Appomattox. We have not won the war by a long margin, but at least we can see the way whereby it can be won.

And we are on the way.

Roosevelt Talk Nov. 11

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The White House said Saturday that President Roosevelt would make a brief Armistice Day address at the Arlington National Cemetery amphitheater next Wednesday after placing a wreath on the unknown soldier's tomb.

Roosevelt Asks Bey of Tunis To Collaborate Against Axis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The text in part of the White House announcement regarding messages sent by President Roosevelt to the Bey of Tunis, saying American armed forces hope to pass through French Tunisia, discloses that the President also sent the following message to the Resident General at Tunis, Admiral Jean Pierre Esteva:

"I take the liberty of requesting your good offices in the transmission to the addressee of the accompanying message of the President of the United States, addressed to His Highness, Sidi Moncef Pacha, Bey of Tunis.

"Your own loyal efforts, My dear Admiral, since the tragic days of June, 1940, to stem the tide of Axis infiltration in North Africa and to retain for France and the Tunisian population some vestige of liberty and well-being are often in my thoughts.

"Now that the insatiable designs of Germany and Italy in their mad drive for world domination and oppression stretch out to encompass Tunisia in their onward march, I have determined to support French and Tunisian resistance by the dispatch to North Africa of powerful American forces. These forces are equipped with masses of the most deadly instruments of modern warfare and they are instructed to cooperate with friendly French officials and the Tunisian population looking to the early destruction of our common enemy.

"I know that I may count on your understanding of American friendship for France, and American determination to liberate the French Empire from the domination of its oppressors."

The message to the Bey of Tunis reads in part:

"Your people are victimized by the organized rapacity of the Germans and Italians, which has stripped the Tunisian population of the barest necessities of life, reducing it to nakedness and want.

"Now I learn that those same Italian and German elements, not content with organized plunder, seek to occupy and completely dominate your country, and to impose on your proud people a condition of misery, to which, I am sure, they will never submit.

"The indomitable and massive American armed forces which I am dispatching to North Africa in collaboration with the Forces of France, will co-operate with you in the defense of your country. They have no other aim than the early destruction of our common enemies.

"They and their allies hope for the great privilege of passage through Tunisia, thus enabling them to accomplish their mission —the elimination of the forces of evil from North Africa."

American Diplomatic Offensive Weakening Axis Among Arabs

Continued from Page 1

el-Kebir without declaring war against its former Ally.

It is further emphasized here that while Vichy has severed relations with the United States, the French people have not necessarily done so. The great majority of French men and women are known to be in violent opposition to the regime of Premier Laval and are thought to retain their respect for the United States.

Hull Explains Policy

In a special press conference, Secretary of State Cordell Hull revealed that America's continued, and much-criticized, maintenance of diplomatic relations with Vichy prepared the way for the present successful invasion of North Africa.

The Secretary explained that American observers in France and French North Africa had provided invaluable service to the Allied cause by keeping tabs on French military strength, Axis maneuvers and official trends. American policy in regard to Vichy was aimed at:

1. Encouraging French resistance to German demands and keeping before the French people the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity.

2. Keeping in closest touch with the development of Franco-German relations in order to be able the better to counter Berlin's influence.

3. Staying as close to Germany as possible, thereby being in a position to gather news as to German military plans and diplomatic maneuvers.

4. Preparing the way for the North African move.

Although it is doubtful that the Secretary's explanation will serve to quiet all criticism of this country's past policy toward Vichy, it would seem that the present successes in North Africa will go far toward bringing this policy into a new light.

Hull Explains Vichy Break

At his press conference today Secretary of State Cordell Hull formally announced a breach in diplomatic relations with France and said the passport of Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye was being sent to him at the French Embassy. He said that for the time being the breach in relations did not involve any question of a declaration of war.

Mr. Hull was asked whether the notification from S. Pinckney Tuck, the American Chargé d'affaires in Vichy, had contained any indication of whether the pro-German regime in Vichy intended to declare war upon the United States.

He replied that Mr. Tuck's telegrams contained no such information. Mr. Hull declared that he believed the great majority of the French people would welcome the American intervention in North Africa.

Mr. Hull said the Vichy Government reached the maximum stage of its efforts to mislead the French people many months ago.

Not less than 95 per cent of the French people, he said, understood that the Laval Government at Vichy had been a most willing puppet of Hitler and of Hitler agencies with the result that instead of being influenced by Laval they will be most grateful to the United States for coming to the relief of French Africa.

ROGERS COAL COKE

For prompt service—call

ADELAIDE 5151

NIGHT AND DAY

COAL—COKE

at lowest prices consistent with the best quality.

The Elias Rogers Company Limited
TORONTO, ONT.
1 Ton Means 2000 Pounds

NORTHWAY'S

Seven Floors of Fashion

"BROMLEIGH" COATS

Styled for the future!

The "Bromleigh" label in your coat is a symbol of certain satisfaction, guaranteed by our long-standing reputation for Fashion-Leadership and Peerless Quality.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

John Northway and Son, Limited, 240 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

Also at Hamilton, Chatham, Brantford, Stratford, Orillia

at EATON'S

Buy any merchandise bearing EATON Branded Line names and you buy wisely and well, for you invest in merchandise that has passed rigid tests for quality and value—merchandise that is widely diversified—that is sold in the stores of the EATON organization across Canada. You can depend on EATON Branded Line names to guide you to consistently thrifty shopping.

Whenever in Toronto, Winnipeg or Montreal or wherever there is an EATON Store, make it your shopping centre.

T. EATON Co. Limited
CANADA

For Beautiful Footwear

Shop at

Owens & Elmes Ltd.

151 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

JUNCTION 4157

THE CANADA DAIRIES LTD.

We give the best service we possibly can, during these war days. But our high quality never varies. Give us a try.

1675 St. Clair W.

TORONTO

London-Tailored Overcoats for Men

Superbly tailored overcoats bearing such world-famous names as Thexton-Wright, Rodex, West-End! Even without the labels, you'd recognize the distinctive English styling, the careful workmanship, the rich, warm quality of the fabrics. Just arrived at Simpson's —The Store For Men.

Simpson's TORONTO

Diplomatic Tide Rises Against Führer and Duce

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 9—The turn of the diplomatic tide against the Axis has been as sudden and complete this week end as transformation in the military scene.

Perfection of the timing by the United Nations in diplomatic and military moves has been breath-taking—a complete vindication of Allied ability to stage co-ordinated operation on a vast scale.

And Axis reactions as exemplified in Hitler's new low level in defensive speeches yesterday and in Rome's undisguised fears, have completed a picture of the first stage of Axis undoing.

The brand of bombast in Hitler's speech at Munich sounded here like that of an increasingly desperate man. The view here is that it must have struck fresh chill through the German people on account of its reference back to Kaiser Wilhelm's position at the time of the German collapse in 1918.

Kaiser's Case Recalled

"The Kaiser was the man who gave in at the eleventh hour," Hitler is reported as saying. And though he added, "I will never capitulate. We know what fate awaits us if we do," his comparison with the situation then and today is charged with psychological significance especially on the question of German leadership.

It suggests new prospects for Allied exploitation of the long-standing rift between Hitler and the German General Staff.

At the same time the black depression sounding from Rome and the nonappearance to date of the Italian fleet in "Mare Nostrum" on this of all occasions, points to new opportunity for diplomatic and military moves to sever Italy from the Axis.

"The horizon is black for Italy—we must expect attacks from any quarter . . . Italy's war effort is in bad position," said Aldo Valori, Rome Radio political commentator yesternight.

Comparison of Records

From neutral European countries comes further encouragement for the United Nations.

Axis allegations that the United Nations have been guilty of flagrant breaches of international law will be answered for the greater part of Europe not only by United Nations assertion of just aims, but far more important by the United Nations record of accomplishment compared with the Nazi record.

The diplomatic breakdown now between the United States and Vichy after the prolonged period of American patience is felt here to underline the advantages the United Nations have had from the American Envoy being credited to Vichy all this time.

Pledges by Britain

In fact, considering that delay was necessary for the United States to prepare fully for the present action, it might be said that Secretary of State Cordell Hull's much-criticized tolerance toward Vichy has received justification. Actually, the policy now appears to have been a much needed expedient.

So too the British Government's categorical assurance to Spain and Portugal that neither their territories nor their sovereignty are in any way menaced, bears a hallmark which no German promise could match.

So far as the French people are concerned, the Allies are considered here to have made a masterly stroke in the dramatic staging of Gen. Henri Giraud as leader of Free and Fighting France.

For General Giraud, who escaped from German captivity both in this war and in the last, is perhaps France's most popular military leader today—embodying all the best traditions of the French Army in courage and offensive spirit.

Skill of Allied Strategy

Two results show the skill with which Allied psychological warfare prepared the way for the occupation of French North Africa.

The first was the relative ease with which the convoys of the United Nations reached their objectives, and landed their troops.

The second was the ease with which the key port of Algiers capitulated.

Plainly the ground had been prepared over a period of many months, and when the moment came both the British Broadcasting Company and American short-wave radiocasts laid down a veritable barrage to the French people.

Darlan's Stand in Doubt

Considerable significance is attached here to the fact that the armistice in Algiers was admittedly authorized by Admiral Darlan.

This may possibly imply that he may not be so implacably hostile after all. Or—even if it does not mean that Darlan has altered his allegiance to Hitler-via-Vichy, it may indicate that he will not insist on prolonging the resistance where it has seemed to be useless from a military standpoint.

General Giraud's role is seen as outstandingly important in providing in North Africa backing for the United Nations plea that the French Empire in Africa should be the weapon for the deliverance of France.

This plea recalls the words of the French patriot, André Philip, recently escaped to Britain to the effect that France wants to free itself, not just be freed by other powers.

What World Thinks Of African Invasion

By the Associated Press

Invasion of French North Africa brought quick reactions from many parts of the world. Here are some of them.

Russia: Citizens thought it was "horosho" (swell) that the "Yahnkis" had at last gone into action.

Fighting French: Keen gratification of landing "to liberate France."

Wendell Willkie: "At last we are on the move."

Japanese radio: "A most ungentlemanly act." Earlier Tokyo radio termed the landing "illegal."

Chinese Press: Hailed as harbinger of still another front either in Italy or Greece. "The turning point of the war has been reached," says paper, Ta Kung Pao.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt: "At last, thank God, (the British) are getting recompense" for their spirit and courage in North Africa.

President Manuel Prado of Peru: "This far-reaching event confirms our faith in final victory . . . and safeguards America against direct attack through the Atlantic."

Berlin radio: Action "veils the imperialist aims of the United States . . . the war has reached a phase in which it is being conducted according to gangster methods."

André Michalopoulos, Greek Minister of Information: "It is the best hope we've had."

Argentine press: La Nacion of Buenos Aires described Allied blow at northwestern Africa as meaning that "final hour of the war is drawing near."

London Press: Daily Mail says invasion "is a defensive step designed to operate offensively at a later stage. Invasion of Africa is best possible sign of America's determination to help win the war in the shortest possible time."

Eisenhower Already Called 'Pershing of World War II'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lieut. Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the combined Allied operations in French Africa and commander of American troops in the European theater, has such an impressive record that his friends already call him the "General Pershing of World War II."

While the modest but thoroughly American commander of this war's AEF would probably be the first to shy from such comparison, his record shows how intensively and extensively he has been trained for the task that may develop into a major second front.

His career pointedly included unprecedented assignments as chief assistant to the Army's only four-star generals, George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Douglas MacArthur, commanding United Nations forces in the Australian area.

General Eisenhower has been in the public eye since his spectacular success as Chief of Staff in Lieut.-Gen. Walter Krueger's Third Army, in defeating the "enemy" army under Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear in the Louisiana maneuvers of September, 1941.

Name Means "Iron Miner"

His career extending back to West Point days, however, discloses the all-around preparation of the United Nations' "iron miner," as his name reads in German. Although Nazi propaganda claims him as German, his forebears arrived in Pennsylvania in 1730.

Graduating in the top third of his class at West Point in 1915, he took his commission in infantry. Early in the First World War he transferred to the budding Tank Corps, and at the age of 28 became a temporary lieutenant colonel in charge of the Tank Training Center near Gettysburg, Pa. Gaining a reputation for the best managed camp of its kind, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for "displaying unusual zeal, foresight, marked administrative ability . . ."

During the peace years he saw duty at many camps from Panama to Fort Lewis, Wash., and was early marked for a generalship by assignment to the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.—from which he was graduated with top honors—the Army War College and the Army's Industrial College.

In the early '30s, he served as General MacArthur's chief of staff when the latter was top general in Washington. At the time, General Eisenhower personally drew up plans for concentrated control of the Army's aircraft.

Went to Philippines

He followed General MacArthur to the Philippines in 1935, serving as special assistant in organizing the Philippines Air Force. He won a flying license for himself in 1937. Seven years before the Bataan campaign, the two generals worked out the defenses of the Philippines, which gave them experience in the all-important "unified command" of combined sea, air, and ground operations.

Still a lieutenant colonel in the permanent or regular army, General Eisenhower began his rapid rise in the wartime "Army of the United States" only 19 months ago, when he became a temporary colonel; in that rank he made his public reputation in the Louisiana maneuvers, at the conclusion of which he was advanced to brigadier general.

In the week after the attack on Pearl Harbor, General Marshall called "Ike,"—the family name for all young Eisenhowers—to Washington to become his deputy in charge of war plans. There he made decisions subject only to the Chief of Staff on the very plans which have evolved into use at the moment. This intimacy with grand strategy, which extended over an intense six months in Washington-no doubt is the backbone of his assignment across the Atlantic.

Reached London in June

Promoted to major general in the spring, he arrived in London in June, becoming commander of American ground, sea, and air forces for the potential second front. In July he rose to the three-star rank.

The only military man in a famil yof six sons, "Ike" still uses Abilene, Kan.; as his permanent address; a principal reason is that his mother still lives there. Although born in Denison, Texas, he spent most of his early youth in Abilene, where he graduated from high school in 1909. Of his brothers, Milton is assistant to Elmer Davis, chief of the Office of War Information; Arthur is Vice-President of the Commercial Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Edgar practices law in Tacoma, Wash., Earl is an electrical engineer for the West Penn Power Company, Charleroi, Pa., and Roy, who has passed on, owned a pharmacy in Junction City, Kan.

"Ike's wife, the former Mamie Doud of Denver, Colo., whom he married shortly after his first assignment to troops in San Antonio, Texas, lives in Washington, for the general eschews a privilege denied his men, who may not bring wives to London.

The only Eisenhower child, John, has just finished his first year at West Point, in the top third of his class—following in his father's footsteps.

Montgomery a Field Fighter Who Stresses War of Attack

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The man who directed the British breakthrough at El Alamein and who is now in quick pursuit of Nazi General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel holds to a familiar cardinal military precept—attack always.

Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery is a field fighter, not a behind-the-lines desk stragtegist, and his experience in the first World War, in the campaigns of Palestine, India, Mesopotamia, and Flanders, taught him that there is only one way to win a war or a battle—to destroy the enemy.

General Montgomery is 54 years old, sparsely-built, keen-eyed and extremely virile. He neither drinks nor smokes and is a firm disciplinarian. His insistence upon all of his senior officers—as well as junior ones and other ranks—being 100 per cent physically and mentally fit is a byword in British Army circles.

When he was in charge of the Fifth Corps in England it is said that he insisted that all of his officers under 45 should do a seven-mile run each week. This order was subsequently replaced by one stating that the course should be a six-mile run in a full marching order.

Discipline Put First

His regard for discipline was illustrated in the Devonshire maneuvers in Britain last June when he subjected his men to the same ordeal they would face in desert fighting. No food or drink could be bought in the villages and the infantry moved everywhere on foot, living on iron rations.

In Lieut. Gen. Harold Alexander, Britain's commander in the Middle East, General Montgomery has found a superior who resembles him in many respects and shares his deep conviction in the theory of constant attack. General Alexander, one of the last officers to leave Dunkirk and the leader of the British withdrawal against great odds from Burma, has always been regarded as an ideal man for desperate enterprises.

Military observers, both in Britain and in the United States, assert that General Montgomery displayed his ability and laid the groundwork for Marshal Rommel's defeat at the very outset of the British attack. Instead of smashing ahead with armored units, General Morgomery turned to the more efficient but less spectacular method of sending his infantry forward to storm Axis defense positions and take them in hand-to-hand fighting.

Stage Set for Success

Then, as gaps were opened up, he sent his tanks into action in the clear where they could operate against the enemy's armor on equal terms.

General Montgomery has never been regarded as a tank expert, yet his understanding of these powerful mobile weapons and of their limitations is obvious.

A British correspondent in summarizing the British victory in the desert asserted that General Montgomery outgeneraled Marshal Rommel in September and thus set the stage for his present success.

Marshal Rommel, it will be remembered, sent his whole armored corps in quest of British armor. But General Montgomery wisely refused to allow his own armored forces to contact the Nazi corps. Instead he directed a heavy artillery and aerial attack against the German tanks and Marshal Rommel suffered heavy losses.

Thus the German tactician was unable to muster sufficient armored strength to repel or hold the British tanks after the infantry had cleared the way for them.

The man who made Marshal Rommel take to his heels scorns personal comforts on the battlefield and usually rides to the front with his men in a truck or an armored vehicle. Dressed in shorts, wearing an old Australian slouch hat and with a revolver strapped to his hip, he is frequently seen where the action is thickest.

$13,000,000 in Bonds Every Soldiers' Payday

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The War Department estimated Nov. 7 that nearly 2,000,000 soldiers from privates to generals now were buying approximately $13,000,000 in war bonds every payday.

Cunningham in Command Of Supporting Allied Fleet

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP) — A fighting Scotsman, Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, is back in action in the Mediterranean as commander of the big United Nations fleet supporting the United States assault on French North Africa—and this news is not going to help sagging Italian morale.

For "Andrew B.," as he is known throughout the British Navy, is the man whose torpedo planes riddled the Italian Navy at Taranto in 1940, and whose outnumbered surface units decisively whipped the Italians off Cape Matapan in 1941.

The small blue-eyed naval veteran was serving in Washington until recently as head of an Admiralty delegation. He was transferred to that desk job last spring from command of the Mediterranean Fleet which he ruled from the beginning of the war.

His record made him a logical choice for the present United Nations expedition against French Africa.

He knows both water and land in the big sea, and has participated in virtually every major action of the war in that theater where the Italians have demonstrated so much shyness in opposing him.

"If they won't come out we'll blast them out," he said of the Italians back in November, 1940.

That was the night of Nov. 11 when he sent his torpedo planes over the Italian naval base at Taranto. Three of Italy's six battleships had to be beached, two cruisers and two auxiliary ships were sunk, and others badly damaged.

In December of the same year he took his ships through the mine-strewn waters of the Adriatic to pump 100 tons of explosives into the Italian base of Valona, Albania, and thus ease the Fascist Army's pressure on invaded Greece.

The admiral was in charge of those frequent British naval bombardments all along the Axis-held Libyan coast, and his shops sank more than 1,000,000 tons of Axis ships in the single year of 1941.

"We're going to have some fun," he remarked on that March day in 1941 when his own outnumbered warships came across a large Italian battle squadron off Cape Matapan.

The admiral had his fun, and the British again dealt a heavy blow to the Italians. Before the Fascist sailors even had time to swing their turrets into firing positions, tons of armor-piercing shells from the British ships struck the heavy cruisers, Fiume, Pola, and Zara, which broke into bits and vanished in flames.

Four Italian destroyers also were sunk and three torpedoes hit the flagship, the battleship Vittorio Veneto.

In his present task against French Africa Admiral Cunningham has units of the United States fleet aiding him. These are under Rear Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, decorated in the First World War for distinguished service in convoy escort work.

The strength of Sir Andrew's force was not disclosed, but British sources described it as "the greatest naval array" of the war.

ATS' Latest Fashion

Firm Base for ATS to Stand On

Upper: The latest in heavy footwear fashions for the ATS. Lower: Piles of British beechwood soles for use in making clogs for the ATS. Inset: One of the finished shoes.

ATS 'Clog' for Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—ATS are to emulate their sisters of the Lancashire cotton mills and wear clogs for such duties as vehicle maintenance and washing in garages where rubber gum-boots have hitherto been indispensable.

With the shortage of rubber for all but direct military purposes, substitutes for it have become an urgent necessity when rough or wet work demands stout footwear.

The clogs now being made for the girls of Britain's army have beechwood soles tapped with leather to reduce noise. But once past the soles, the resemblance between these clogs and the all-wooden ones used by Lancashire lassies and Dutch peasants ceases. Uppers of the new fashion are of stout weather-resisting leather, and reach well above the ankles.

Clog-making is another of the many activities in which women workers predominate in these war days.

Boisson Pledges Support to Vichy

DAKAR, French West Africa. From Dakar Radio. Nov. 9 (AP)—Pierre Boisson, Governor of French West Africa, pledged his loyalty to Marshal Pétain last night in a radiocast and urged his colonial army to stand firm.

"French West Africa is ready and the Marshal can count on her," Boisson declared. "For two years we have helped France in her distress. Let us defend her with arms."

De Gaulle Broadcasts Radio Plea to France

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—General Charles de Gaulle broadcast last night this call to the people of France: "Forward: the great moment has come."

"French Commander, Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Officials and Colonists: arise everyone of you!" de Gaulle said.

"Help our allies. Join them without reserve. France which fights calls upon you . . . Everywhere the enemy gasps and wavers.

"Frenchmen of North Africa, if through you we return to the battle line from one end of the Mediterranean to the other, the war will be won, thanks to France."

Treason Case Hanging Indefinitely Stayed

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 9 (AP)—Judge Xen Hicks of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals Saturday stayed indefinitely the hanging of Max Stephan of Detroit, convicted of treason.

The court is considering Stephan's appeal from the extreme sentence ordered by United States District Judge Arthur Tuttle. Judge Hicks made the stay effective until further orders of the court.

Stephan was convicted of giving aid to a German flier who escaped from a Canadian prison camp.

British Comment Favors Supreme U. S. General

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 9—Naming of American General Dwight D. Eisenhower as the supreme commander of the combined Allied operations in French West and North Africa, with authority over British as well as American naval and air units in addition to American land troops, has evoked only the most favorable comments here.

In fact, there is a clear appreciation of the importance of this precedent for future Allied operations on other fronts in this global war. The value of one supreme closely knit command is now seen as unchallengeably proven once for all.

The North African expedition is developing rapidly into a joint Anglo-American affair. According to the Fighting French radio station at Brazzaville, United States troops at some points along the North African coast already have been reinforced by British units. In any case it is officially stated that British infantry reinforcements are on the way.

All messages received so far from General Eisenhower's headquarters emphasized the enthusiasm and drive of United States troops on all sectors.

Youthful Generals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Young generals"—men with imagination and daring and highly trained in the art of attack—are directing the American invasion of North Africa.

Lieut. Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower, 52. General Eisenhower is the American commander in the European theater and is in full charge of all American, British, and Free French forces in the North African operations. He is a West Pointer from Texas. He trained other men in this country during the first World War, demonstrated an aptitude for tank warfare and became a licensed airman at the age of 48. Yet "General Ike," as he is known to his intimates, had never been under enemy gunfire, a gap in his education which doubtless will be remedied in Africa.

Other directing officers are:

Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, 45. General Doolittle, speed pilot and test flier extraordinary, is in command of American air forces in North, Africa. He led the raid of American bombing planes on Tokyo last spring. His home is Alameda, California.

Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, 57. General Patton is handling the American armored corps on the Atlantic coast of Africa. He is a West Pointer and a crack tank man. He's also a sea-going general. Several years ago he was ordered to Hawaii. He went by sailboat, mostly by dead reckoning. He hails from Pasadena, California.

Maj. Gen. Charles W. Ryder, 50. General Ryder is in charge of the infantry forces that have taken possession of Algiers. He's also a West Pointer. He won honors for "extraordinary heroism" in France 25 years ago and served in Germany with the American army of occupation. He's a native of Topeka, Kansas.

Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, 59. General Fredendall led the contingent that landed at Oran. He's an acknowledged tactical expert. He served under Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines for a number of years and subsequently became a division commander. He comes from Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Rear Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, 55. Admiral Hewitt heads the American naval forces in the African offensive. He has had wide experience as commander of cruiser and destroyer squadrons. He also commanded the cruiser Indianapolis when it carried President Roosevelt to South America in 1936. His home ashore is Hackensack, N. J.

Shift of Admirals

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today the appointment of Admiral Sir Percy L. H. Noble as head of the British Admiralty Delegation in Washington, succeeding Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, who has been placed in command of the Allied fleet supporting the American landings in French Africa.

Admiral Sir Max K. Horton was appointed Commander in Chief of the Western Approaches in succession to Admiral Noble and Capt. C. B. Barry was made Acting Rear Admiral and Flag Officer of Submarines to succeed Admiral Horton.

Army Stores Seen By Mrs. Roosevelt

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9 (AP)—Radiating cheer after hearing the latest news of United States Army operations in Africa, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday inspected American installations and British naval forces at this great port.

"I'm very happy that the Army's plans were carried out so successfully and because, according to reports received up to now, there were very few casualties," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

Mrs. Roosevelt visited a big United States Army warehouse, riding down corridors in a jeep driven by Col. Dorris Hanes of Louisville, Ky.

Soldier Executed For Crime Abroad

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 9 (AP)—Pvt. Edward J. Leonski, United States soldier from New York City, convicted of killing three Australian women, was executed here this morning.

The 24-year-old former grocery clerk was condemned to capital punishment last July 17 after a 10-member U. S. Military Court found him guilty.

LONDON, S. W., WIMBLEDON
COOTE & CO LTD.
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
60 HIGH STREET
WIMBLEDON COMMON
S. W. 19
Tel. Wimbledon 6251-2

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. Bumpus Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.
Catalogues, lists and Bibliographical information free on application
BUMPUS

W. H. HAYNES Ltd.
THE "CHINTZ" SHOP
24, 25 and 26 Spring Street, Paddington
London, W. 2, England
Period Furnishings and Decorations and exclusive materials of all types, many reproduced from original documents on view.
Schemes and Suggestions Submitted
Close to Paddington G. W. R. Station
Telephone: Paddington 8278 (2 lines)

LONDON, ENGLAND
The Art Store
wishes to thank all whom it has been able to help during the past year and hopes to be of further service during the coming year.
May the New Year unfold to all the Peace of God which passeth understanding.
83 SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON S. W. 1
SLOANE 3021

Save time in the quick service section of D. H. Evans restaurant

Good, wholesome meals at reasonable prices

So many waitresses have joined the services that a large portion of D. H. Evans' huge restaurant is now a vast serve-yourself buffet. So efficient are the arrangements and so good the food that many customers have expressed the wish that we continue this service even after Victory is won.

Prices in D. H. Evans serve-yourself buffet are extremely low.

D. H. Evans

D. H. Evans & Co., Ltd., Oxford St., London, W. 1 Phone MAYfair 8800

Come for comfort to SAXONE

Wherever you are in Britain there is a Saxone shop near you. A good choice of Footprint, Styl-Eez and Cool-ees shoes; a full range of American fittings; and the Double Brannock device which measures both feet and ensures perfect fit.

SAXONE SHOE COMPANY, LTD., KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
WHITEHALL 9691
Hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. daily except Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m. and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper
The Christian Science Monitor
Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

Hitler Promises Not to Flee Germany

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Adolf Hitler promised the German people last night that he would strike back at the American forces in North Africa and assured them that he would never flee Germany if the situation became difficult.

The German Führer, speaking to his oldest Nazi Party associates in Munich on the anniversary of the abortive 1923 Munich Putsch, brushed aside the smashing of his army in Egypt by the British as "an advance of a few kilometers" and declared that "those who deal out the last blow will win the war and the Germans will do that."

Hitler referred only fleetingly to the American landings in Algeria and Morocco, asserting that the "last and decisive word will not be spoken by Mr. Roosevelt."

"We will prepare all our counterblows thoroughly as always and they will come in due time," he said.

Hitler referred to the outcome of the war again and again, emphasized that he had no doubt of final victory and reminded his people that in the course of the war "absolute faith is necessary in order not to despair."

'No Repetition of 1918'

He turned gloomily to the outcome of the First World War and the flight of the Kaiser to the Netherlands and promised the Germans there would be "no repetition" of the 1918 collapse.

"The Kaiser was a man who did not have the strength to see things through," Hitler said. "In me, however, Germany has a man who simply does not know the word capitulation.

"It is no coincidence that today we have the same enemy as in 1914-18. Then his name was Wilson. Today it is Roosevelt."

Hitler declared he had made his last peace offer in 1940 and said "we know the fate that awaits us if we lose and it is for this reason that we have not the remotest idea of compromise.

"Now there is only one thing left," he said. "One of two worlds must fall. We will not fall, consequently others must fall."

He admitted that the war had become difficult.

He explained his failure to take Stalingrad with the declaration that it was "not worth a second Verdun. The important thing is that no ship can come up the Volga."

Weekly Success Impossible

It isn't possible, he said, to achieve successes every week.

"What is necessary is that we should hold what we have. On that you can depend."

He said Germany's enemies "speak of the strategic blunder to fight for Stalingrad.'

"Time will show whether it was such a great blunder," he told his party followers.

He said the Axis had taken possession of raw materials which will "enable us to win the war under all circumstances." Germans were fighting long distances from their homes, he added, "because we want to protect our homes." He said 350,000 Germans had been killed so far in the war.

[Hitler's estimate of the number of Germans killed contrasts sharply with extreme Russian casualty estimates, which put the number at around 4,000,000.]

Hitler claimed that his U-boats had sunk 24,000,000 tons of Allied shipping and said Germany had more submarines than during the World War.

Referring to the smashing RAF blows against German cities, Hitler said, "The moment will come when the enemy will find out that Germany's inventive genius has not been asleep. The enemy will receive such a reply that he will be overwhelmed and stupefied."

"I look into the future with confidence," Hitler said in concluding his 85-minute speech which WAU radiocast to many countries.

Of the Egyptian fighting Hitler said:

"The British are now trying to pretend that their advance of a few kilometers in the desert sand is victory. Those who deal out the last blow will win the war. The Germans will do that."

"I look into the future with confidence," he said, "with much more confidence than before the last winter, the great and tremendous dangers of which I did not even realize at the time."

Nazi-gandists Drop Rommel From News

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 9

The Office of War Information stated that the German Propaganda Ministry, which has heretofore given General Field Marshal Rommel "an unprecedented buildup," has been omitting his name from radiocasts to the German people about developments in Africa.

The OWI interpreted this as "apparently an effort to disassociate Rommel's name from a German defeat."

Roosevelt Message to Pétain On U. S. Action in North Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The following letter from President Roosevelt was handed to French Chief of State Philippe Pétain as the American operations in North Africa began;

Marshal Pétain:

I am sending this message to you as Chef d'Etat of the United States to the Chef d'Etat of the Republic of France.

When your government concluded the armistice convention in 1940, it was impossible for any of us to forsee the program of systematic plunder which the German Reich would inflict on the French people.

That program, implemented by blackmail and robbery, has deprived the French population of its means of subsistence; its savings; it has paralyzed French industry and transport; it has looted French factories and farms—all for the benefit of a Nazi Reich and a Facist Italy under whose governments no liberty-loving nation could long exist.

As an old friend of France and the people of France, my anger and sympathy grow with every passing day when I consider the misery, the want and the absence from their homes of the flower of French manhood. Germany has neglected no opportunity to demoralize and degrade your great nation.

Today, with greedy eyes on that Empire which France so laboriously constructed, Germany and Italy are proposing to invade and occupy French North Africa in order that they may execute their schemes of domination and conquest over the whole of that continent.

I know you will realize that such a conquest of Africa would not stop there but would be the prelude to further attempts by Germany and Italy to threaten the conquest of large portions of the American Hemisphere, large dominations of the Near and Middle East, and a joining of hands in the Far East with those military leaders of Japan who seek to dominate the whole Pacific.

It is evident, of course, that an invasion and occupation of French North Africa would constitute for the United States and all of the American Republics the gravest kind of menace to their security—just as it would sound the death knell of the French Empire.

In the light of all the evidence of our enemy's intentions and plans, I have, therefore, decided to dispatch to North Africa powerful American forces to co-operate with the governing agencies of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco in repelling this latest act in the long litany of German and Italian international crime.

I am making all this clear to the French authorities in North Africa, and I am calling on them for their co-operation in repelling Axis threats. My clear purpose is to support and aid the French authorities and their administrators. That is the immediate aim of these American armies.

I need not tell you that the ultimate and greater aim is the liberation of France and its empire from the Axis yoke. In so doing, we provide automatically for the security of the Americas.

I need not again affirm to you that the United States of America seeks no territories and remembers always the historic friendship and mutual aid which we have so greatly given to each other.

I send to you, and through you, to the people of France my deep hope and belief that we are all of us soon to enter into happier days.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Pétain Intends Africa Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Chief of State Philippe Pétain made it clear in a message to President Roosevelt that Vichy would order its troops to resist the American landings in North Africa.

The text of Marshal Pétain's message follows:

It is with stupor and sadness that I learned of the aggression of your troops against North Africa.

I have read your message. You invoke pretexts which nothing justifies. You attribute to your enemies intentions which have not ever been manifested in acts. I have always declared that we would defend our Empire if it were attacked; you should know that we would defend it against any aggressor whoever he might be. You should know that I would keep my word.

In our misfortune I had, when requesting the armistice, protected our Empire and it is you who, acting in the name of a country to which so many memories and ties bind us, have taken such a cruel initiative.

France and her honor are at stake.

We are attacked; we shall defend ourselves; this is the order I am giving.

Philippe Pétain

Pétain Expresses Hopes in Darlan

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP) — The Vichy radio broadcast last night this message from Marshal Pétain to Admiral Jean Darlan, commander of French armed forces, who was in Algiers:

"I am glad you are on the spot. You can act. Keep me informed."

President's Announcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The opening of a second front in French North and West Africa was announced on the night of Nov. 7 by President Roosevelt in the following words:

In order to forestall an invasion of Africa by Germany and Italy, which if successful, would constitute a direct threat to America across the comparatively narrow sea from Western Africa, a powerful American force equipped with adequate weapons of modern warfare and under American command is today landing on the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts of the French colonies in Africa.

The landing of this American Army is being assisted by the British Navy and air forces, and it will, in the immediate future, be reinforced by a considerable number of divisions of the British Army.

This combined Allied force, under American command, in conjunction with the British campaign in Egypt is designed to prevent an occupation by the Axis armies of any part of Northern or Western Africa and to deny to the aggressor nations a starting point from which to launch an attack against the Atlantic Coast of the Americas.

In addition, it provides an effective second front assistance to our heroic allies in Russia.

The French Government and the French people have been informed of the purpose of this expedition, and have been assured that the Allies seek no territory and have no intention of interfering with friendly French authorities in Africa.

The government of France and the people of France and the French possessions have been requested to co-operate with and assist the American expedition in its effort to repel the German and Italian international criminals, and by so doing to liberate France and the French Empire from the Axis yoke.

This expedition will develop into a major effort by the Allied nations and there is every expectation that it will be successful in repelling the planned German and Italian invasion of Africa and prove the first historic step to the liberation and restoration of France.

Spying Protection

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson explained Nov. 5 the Army discouraged soldiers from answering letters from unknown correspondents because such correspondence afforded an easy method of espionage.

Roosevelt Calls Military Advisers

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 9

President Roosevelt kept his morning hours free today to read dispatches from the fighting fronts and called a midafternoon conference of his top military advisers.

The Chief Executive asked his personal chief of staff, Admiral William D. Leahy, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of Staff of the Army, and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, to report to him.

He also arranged a conference with Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the Marine Corps, who has recently inspected operations in the Southwest Pacific.

'Nasty Surprise to the Enemy'

Associated Press Radiophoto

'Gen. Sherman' Tanks in the Desert

Playing an important role in the United Nations drive on the Axis forces in the Egyptian desert are these formidable tanks, two of which are pictured above. Armed with 75-mm. guns and capable of high speed, the latest American tanks have proved their outstanding fighting qualities.

Axis Air Strength Disappears in Rommel Rout

Continued from Page 1

to cover the rear of their retreating forces has now been practically abandoned.

The reasons for this are, first, effective and unrelenting bombing and strafing from the air; second, Marshal Rommel's shortage of petrol, and, third, the fact that the vast bulk of Axis armor has now been destroyed or captured.

In fact, it is estimated that more than 500 Axis tanks have now been destroyed or captured by the Eighth Army and messages from the front assert that Marshal Rommel's cracked Afrika Korps now contains only a couple of dozen tanks in all.

Many Guns Captured

The explanation of these enormous tank losses, apart from the petrol shortage, appears to be twofold. About 100 tanks, it is now stated, were destroyed or damaged in the first major tank engagement before Marshal Rommel's withdrawal began. Another large number were knocked out when he attempted to stage a brief stand near Fuka, Nov. 5 and 6.

RAF Too Busy!! Can't Oblige Nazis

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Nov. 9

The movement of events in the Egyptian battle are so rapid that some German and Italian soldiers are having difficulty finding anybody who has time to take them prisoner.

One large party of Germans overtaken at an advance airbase asked RAF men to take them, but were told they were too busy.

"Run off and get captured by somebody with more time to spare," an RAF officer said.

The Eighth Army has also destroyed or captured between 900 and 1,000 guns. Other figures now given here estimate Axis prisoners at more than 16,000. This estimate is admittedly vague. Officially counted prisoners number 40,000, but actual figures are believed to be rapidly approaching double that number.

Most of these prisoners are Italian. In the past few days whole divisions have been captured or surrendered. The commander of the Pavia division was taken yesterday. Trento, Fologore, Bologna, Trieste, and Bresdia Divisions have already been accounted for.

More complete reports now available confirm earlier the impression that the Eighth Army's victory was due chiefly to effective use of aircraft and artillery in initial stages of the battle. This was followed by powerful and persistent infantry attacks.

Mine Fields Cleared

Thoroughly and inflexibly, infantry and engineers cleared the way through mine fields and eliminated strong points before the main bulk of the armor was thrown in through these gaps.

On Nov. 2 armored brigades began probing the enemy's line of tanks and antitank guns, while artillery continued to hammer Axis armor unmercifully.

By Nov. 4 a number of soft spots were apparent in the enemy's armor and the Eighth Army's tanks put everything they had into an all-out attack which soon smashed the remaining resistance of Rommel's armor.

From that moment the battle became highly mobile and developed into a combat of many fast-moving columns. Within a few hours it was apparent that the Axis armored forces were conclusively defeated, thus enabling General Montgomery to announce a "complete and absolute victory."

Eisenhower Advises French How to Signal Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — The War Department has released the following English translation of a radiocast in French giving the text of a proclamation issued by Lieut. Gen. Dwight M. Eisenhower, commander of the United States forces in North Africa:

Here is a communication from the American general, Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the forces now disembarking in French North Africa. This is one of the general staff officers who speaks to you. This communication, of the highest importance, is addressed to the French armies on land, sea and air in North Africa:

Frenchmen of North Africa, the forces which I have the honor of commanding come to you as friends to make war against your enemies.

This is a military operation directed against the Italian-German military forces in North Africa. Our only objective is to defeat the enemy and to free France. I need not tell you that we have no designs either on North Africa or on any part of the French Empire. We count on your friendship, and we ask your aid.

I have given formal orders that no offensive action be undertaken against you on condition that for your part you take the same attitude.

To avoid any possible misunderstanding, make the following signals:

By day, fly the French tricolor and the American flag, one above the other. I repeat, by day, fly the French tricolor and the American flag, one above the other, or two—I repeat, two—tricolors, one above the other.

By night, turn on a searchlight and direct it vertically toward the sky. I repeat, by night, turn on a searchlight and direct it vertically toward the sky.

However, for reasons of military security, we are obliged to give you the following orders. Any refusal to follow them will be interpreted as hostile intention on your part. Here are the orders:

To all naval and merchant marine units: First, stay where you are. Secondly, make no attempt to scuttle your vessels.

To Coast Guard units: Withdraw from the neighborhood of your cannon and your stations.

To Aviation Units: Do not take off. All airplanes must remain in their usual places.

General Orders: In general you must obey all orders given to you by my officers.

We come, I repeat, as friends not as enemies. We shall not be the first to fire. Follow exactly the orders which I have just given you. Thus you will avoid any possibility of a conflict, which could only be useful to our enemies. We summon you as comrades to the common fight against the invaders of France. The war has entered the phase of liberation.

Canada Weighing Break With Vichy

OTTAWA, Nov. 9 (AP)—Canada's diplomatic relations with the Vichy Government of France appeared to be nearing the breaking point as the French resisted the American Expeditionary Force in North Africa.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King said in a statement that the policy, up to now, of maintaining relations with Vichy had been "misunderstood in Canada just as it was in the United States." He did not, however, give a definite indication of future policy.

The statement said that even if United Nations forces met resistance in Africa it could not mean that "we are at war against the Real France."

The Prime Minister said that "In spirit, France has always been of the company of the United Nations," and he asked Canadians not to be deceived by a deluge of propaganda which he expects from the Vichy radio.

Top Movie Actors Again Draw Pay

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 9 (AP)—Hollywood has returned to what passes for normal out here with the assurance in a Treasury Department ruling that Uncle Sam will delay until Jan. 1 his assault on bona fide contracts, including those many-figured salary checks collected weekly by the high-priced movie-making brigade.

The film studios, which had slammed down the cashier's windows on their upper-bracketed employees, opened them up again when the Treasury Department in Washington reversed an earlier ruling, and announced that salaries as usual may be paid during the remainder of this year.

The previous announcement had been interpreted here as meaning a star was barred from earning more this year than last, and many were planning to give up their commitments inasmuch as they could see no point in working under such conditions.

Eastern Railroads May Slow Trains

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Eastern railroads may slow down their passenger train schedules wherever necessary as a means of improving utilization of locomotives and passenger cars, the Office of Defense Transportation announced Nov. 7.

Each railroad will decide which schedules should be lengthened in view of present traffic conditions, and put the schedules into effect by Dec. 6.

Under the schedule-lengthening, the running time of two crack New York-to-Chicago trains, the New York Central's Twentieth Century Limited and the Pennsylvania's Broadway Limited will be increased one hour.

By lengthening schedules, ODT said, it will be possible to add more coaches to the trains and provide for a heavy volume of passengers for each train, and at the same time enable the railroads to better maintain their schedules.

ODT added that some secondary trains, operated in support of the faster trains, could be withdrawn in the interest of motive power and car conservation.

ODT explained that operation of late passenger trains interfered with both freight trains and freight yard operation, and that this interference would be reduced by "on time" running, even though on longer schedules.

Spanish and Portuguese Reassured on New Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — President Roosevelt sent special messages to Spanish and Portuguese leaders assuring them that their countries were not menaced by the American action in North Africa. The texts of these messages follow:

To the head of the Spanish State, Gen. Francisco Franco Bahamonde.

Dear General Franco:

It is because your nation and mine are friends in the best sense of the word, and because you and I are sincerely desirous of the continuation of that friendship for our mutual good that I want very simply to tell you of the compelling reasons that have forced me to send a powerful American military force to the assistance of the French possessions in North Africa.

We have accurate information to the effect that Germany and Italy intend at an early date to occupy with military force French North Africa.

With your wide military experience you will understand clearly that in the interest of the defense of both North America and South America it is essential that action be taken to prevent an Axis occupation of French Africa without delay.

To provide for America's defense I am sending a powerful Army to the French possessions and protectorates in North Africa with the sole purpose of preventing occupation by Germany and Italy, and with the hope that these areas will not be devasted by the horrors of war.

I hope you will accept my full assurance that these moves are in no shape, manner, or form directed against the Government or people of Spain or Spanish territory, metropolitan or overseas. I believe that the Spanish Government and the Spanish people wish to maintain neutrality and to remain outside the war. Spain has nothing to fear from the United Nations.

I am, my dear General,
Your sincere friend,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Letter to Portugal

To the President of the Republic of Portugal, Gen. Antonio Oscar d'Fragoso Carmona.

My dear Mr. President:

The Republic of Portugal and the United States of America have long enjoyed the full and complete friendship of each other. Because of this great friendship, and our mutual desire to insure its continuation, I desire to relate to you the urgent reasons that have compelled me to dispatch to the assistance of the friendly French possessions in North Africa a strong Army of the United States.

I have been advised by very reliable sources of information that in the near future it is the intention of Germany and Italy to occupy the French North African colonies with a large military force.

I know that it will be quite clear to you that prompt and effective action should be taken to deter such an attempt by the Axis nations, with its inherent danger to the defenses of the Western Hemisphere.

To forestall occupation by the Axis nations of the French North African possessions and protectorates, and thus to insure the defense of American nations, is the only reason which prompts the dispatch of powerful United States forces to the area. It is hoped that French North Africa will not suffer in any way from the destruction of war on its own soil.

I desire to reassure you fully that the presence of American military forces in French North Africa presages in no manner whatsoever, a move against the people or government of Portugal or against any of Portugal's continental or island possessions. Since I realize that Portugal really desires above all else to avoid the horrors and devastation of war, I hope that you will accept my solemn assurance that your country should have no fear of the motives of the United Nations.

I am, my dear Mr. President,
Your sincere friend,
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Long Daily Hikes Urged for Pupils

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 9 (AP)—A 10-mile hike or its equivalent daily for every school child over 12 years old was urged by Col. William A. Ganoe of the University of Michigan Military Science Department as a means "to make our children better than our enemies from a victory standpoint."

He coupled his proposal, in an address to the University Press Club, with a warning that "this war has all earmarks of lasting a long time."

Asserting that wars can be won only by "physical strength, endurance and hardihood," Colonel Ganoe said:

"One pronounced illustration of our lag is seen in the school grades. All children in the country between 12 years of age and the time they are taken into service should be strenuously exercised every day within the limits of individual capacity."

Colonel Ganoe criticised parents who object to such programs on the grounds they usurp individual rights, adding "there will be no individual rights if we don't get individual training, discipline and hardihood long before the Army and Navy call our young men."

Move Against French Africa Made After Long Planning

Continued from Page 1

sure attacks will not be coming, so strong are the Allied forces in Britain.

Italy is obviously jittery over the threat of early invasion, and Mussolini appears to expect that it will be Italy next. The Duce could well be right this time.

The progression of strategy could be this way: Quick completion of the present operation which should end with a secure hold on the entirety of Northern and Western Africa. Next, co-operation with the British Eighth Army under Gen. B. L. Montgomery, if necessary, to annihilate wholly Rommel's Afrika Korps, already reeling under heavy blows of the past two weeks. Then, after consolidation of the Allied positions in North Africa, the long-prepared drive against Germany's southern flank which Winston Churchill has, with a special appropriateness, described as "the soft belly of the dragon."

The landings of the North Africa United States Army admittedly mark the start of the most important operation that the Allied nations have yet undertaken in this war.

Close Secrecy

Some of the outstanding features of this undertaking are:

1. The secrecy with which it was planned and is being executed.

2. The wisdom of the choice of the locality and the moment to strike—a choice made possible by the strength of the Royal Navy and its possession of the powerful fortress of Gibraltar to serve as an advance base.

3. The establishment of a unified command of all land, sea, and air forces of both the American and British engaged in the operation, under General Eisenhower.

4. The radio appeals to the French by the President of the United States and by the French General, Henri Giraud, the hero of all French patriots.

The expedition is described here as "the greatest single fighting force ever assembled by the United States."

President Appeals to French

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Shortly after it was announced that American forces were landing in French North Africa, President Roosevelt radiocast the following message to the French people:

My friends, who suffer day and night under the crushing yoke of the Nazis, I speak to you as one who was with your army and navy in France in 1918.

I have held all my life the deepest friendship for the French people—for the entire French people. I retain and cherish the friendship of hundreds of French people in France and outside France. I know your farms, your villages and your cities, I know your soldiers, professors and workmen. I know what a precious heritage of the French people are your homes, your culture and the principles of democracy in France.

I salute again and reiterate my faith in liberty, equality and fraternity. No two nations exist which are more united by historic and mutually friendly ties than the people of France and the United States.

Americans, with the assistance of the United Nations, are striving for their own safe future as well as the restoration of the ideals, the liberties, and the democracy of all those who have lived under the tricolor.

We come among you to repulse the cruel invaders who would remove forever your rights of self-government, your rights to religious freedom, and your rights to live your own lives in peace and security.

We come among you solely to defeat and route your enemies. Have faith in our words. We do not want to cause you any harm.

We assure you that, once the menace of Germany and Italy is removed from you, we shall quit your territory at once.

I am appealing to your realism, to your self-interest and national ideas.

Do not obstruct, I beg of you, this great purpose.

Help us where you are able, my friends, and we shall see again the glorious day when liberty and peace shall reign again on earth.

Vive la France eternelle!

Why GAMBLE WHEN YOU CAN KNOW?

Enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that your gift of a diamond ring is one of enduring value plus radiant beauty.

Let a Registered Jeweler show you the important difference in diamonds which have been graded scientifically.

CORRECT POOR

Look FOR FIRE and BRILLIANCE in well proportioned diamonds.

Brilliancy in a diamond depends upon the amount of light reflected from the inside. If cut too shallow the light escapes.

To be sure to be safe, when you select a diamond, look for this Mark of Merit.

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

THE DANTREE
A PLEASANT PLACE for PLEASING PEOPLE
SERVING BREAKFAST LUNCHEON DINNER
On All Days Except Sunday
718 E. Franklin St. Richmond, Va. Tel. 2-1305

FOUR STARS FOR MEN!
★ Kuppenheimer Clothes
★ Manhattan Shirts
★ Heywood Shoes
★ Knox Hats
Jacobs & Levy
705 E. BROAD ST. RICHMOND, VA.

EWART'S CAFETERIA
Delicious Southern food at modest prices, served in beautiful rooms typical of the Old South.

112 North 5th Street, Richmond, Va.

CHAS. N. HANCHER
Diamonds and Watches for Half a Century
1223 MARKET STREET
WHEELING, W. VA.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
4-3776
9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
RICHMOND, VA.

Job of Rebuilding World Put Up to United Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—A co-operative venture by all the United Nations designed to spread the benefits of modern industry throughout the world free from the taint of imperialism was proposed today by the National Planning Association.

The project envisages the formation of an International Development Authority on which investing and borrowing nations would be represented and, the report affirms, holds out distinct hopes for establishing the basis for an expanding trade in the postwar world.

The Association, a private research institute, whose members are drawn from varied fields of government, business, labor, the sciences and the professions, holds that in this manner capital can be made available on an international basis and the advantages of modern technology widely distributed without imperialistic exploitation.

Showing how war-born developments have made it clear that industrially backward areas will undertake national self-development with or without co-operation of the industrially mature nations, the Association's report asserted that enlightened self-interest would necessitate such a venture because:

Why It Is Necessary

1. If industrially advanced nations attempt to interfere with and hinder developments elsewhere in the world, it is likely that the Second World War will be followed by renewed conflicts in which not only ideologies but even continents or races may be ranged against one another.

2. If the backward areas embark on their programs of national development without the benefit of loans or technical assistance of other nations, either because such aid if not offered or is offered on unacceptable conditions, the future will be one of great uncertainty.

On the other hand, the report said, "national developments in every country in the world, undertaken simultaneously and co-operatively, will provide the expansionary environment in which world trade can be reorganized on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis." Private capital responding to profit incentives as well as public capital will be required for the development of international trade and investment.

Citing a need for international investment in the postwar period, when the task in many countries will change from one of finding the resources to fill demands to one of finding demands to use resources, the report said:

Must Use Imported Equipment

"Most of the countries of the world are undertaking national development or will undertake it after the war on the basis of imported capital equipment — locomotives, steel, tractors, steam shovels, cement mixers, turbines.

"In some instances, they have foreign assets which can be used to purchase this equipment. In the majority of cases, however, they will be able to acquire it only by cutting down imports of consumer goods and pushing exports, to develop an export surplus, or by borrowing.

"Private investors in London, New York, Paris, Amsterdam, and Zurich, after the experience of the last 20 years, will probably not be willing to lend monies in sufficiently large amounts or low rates of interest to enable national development in debtor areas to get off to a good start. The alternative is for governments in creditor countries to guarantee the loans, or to lend the funds themselves.

"The governments of the countries to be developed will want so far as practical to finance the developments themselves; the principal emphasis in any scheme of development should be domestically recruited capital, materials and labor.

Key to Productive Expansion

"The availability of foreign funds, foreign technicial assistance and foreign machinery, however, will transform the process of national development from one which would threaten to disrupt international economic relations and trade into one which can make a key contribution to the expansion of world income and the reorganization of world trade."

The report concludes that a co-operative venture by United Nations to spread the benefits of modern technology and modern capital equipment throughout the world holds out distinct hopes for establishing the basis in the postwar world of expanding trade, in which maladjustments can be overcome through adaptation to the world markets and economic advancement for all the world.

"If the backward areas of the world embark on their program of national development without the benefit of loans and technical assistance from industrial nations," it says, "either because such aid is not offered or oqered on unacceptable conditions, the future is uncertain.

"If the industrially advanced nations attempted to interfere with and hinder development elsewhere in the world, there seems a considerable likelihood that the second world war will be succeeded in the not too distant future by renewed conflicts in which not only ideologies but even continents or races may be ranged against one another."

Acquisitions in Chinese Art

Philadelphia Museum of Art

Ten New Galleries Opened for Displays

"Hawthorne" porcelain beakers (above) K'ang period, 1662 to 1722, from the collection of Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier. The tomb figurines of glazed pottery, from the T'ang dynasty, 618 to 907 A. D., are from the collection of Charles H. Ludington.

History of Chinese Art Traced In Philadelphia Collections

By Dorothy Grafly
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Ten new galleries of Chinese art were opened to the public Nov. 6 at the Philadelphia Museum of Art by Dr. Wei Tao-ming, the new Chinese Ambassador, and Mrs. Wei, the ceremonies being held in the Ming Palace Hall of the Museum.

Taken from Chao Kung Fu in Peiping, and built in the reign of T'ien Chi, 1621-1627, this complete example of Chinese architecture in wood was acquired by the Museum in 1929 during the confusion of Civil War that immediately preceded the occupying of Peiping by the Japanese.

The new installations extend the Museum's survey of Chinese art through its entire history from its beginnings in the neolithic age, third millennium B. C. to the present.

Throughout the galleries the visitor is impressed by the finesse of form that the Chinese brought to their arts and crafts, and by the richness and clearness of colors.

Outstanding among exhibits in the earlier periods are objects from the collections of Mrs. Edith Randon of Paris and Washington. These pieces, formerly shown in the Guimet Museum in Paris, include archaic jades of the Shang and Chou dynasties and Chinese and Scythian bronzes of the Chou and Han periods.

Augmenting these are a fine series of archaic bronzes and goldsmith work from the collection of Mrs. Christian R. Holmes.

Many of the best pieces came from tombs, such as the incised pottery slabs of tomb linings with rampant horses, tigers and birds, as well as an extensive display of tomb pottery.

The Museum's Chinese collections are especially rich in fine works of sculpture. Many of these are in marble and come from Chili Province. Wood sculpture, on the other hand, is featured in galleries of the Sung and Ming dynasties. Particularly noteworthy is a Sung figure of Kuan Yin.

Tomb figurines from the collection of Charles H. Ludington also show sculptural subtleties such as racial types.

Painting as well as sculpture is presented in the new galleries. Most impressive of such exhibits is a great fresco of the Yuan Dynasty from a Buddhist temple in Honan; while hanging scrolls include examples of the work of Wu Tao-tau, leading master of the T'ang period. Landscape painting of the Sung period also is included.

Contemporary human interest attaches to potteries of the Sung period from the collections of Miss Maud Russell, traveling secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in China, an ardent student of Chinese ceramics, who wrote from Changtu in 1941 that an ancient grave in Yuanling, hit when the Japanese bombed the place, had yielded a wealth of pottery as the result of the catastrophe.

Earlier porcelains of the Ming period, a display of major types under Ch'ing emperors, and superb porcelain examples of the reigns of K'ang Hai, Yung Chong, and Ch'ien Lung lent by General and Mrs. William Crozier round out the ceramic survey.

An Oriental study room has been opened where additional material is made accessible to the public, including Chinese scroll and album paintings, ceramics, and a collection of Chinese textiles.

Galvanized Ware Reduced by War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—To save metals for war, the Government has reduced production of garbage cans and eliminated altogether many similar types of galvanized war.

Effective Nov. 12, no more metal watering pots, radiator filling cans, footbaths, measuring cans, dippers, ashcans, coal scuttles and similar articles may be made except on military orders.

A list of 150 sizes and kinds of galvanized ware will be reduced gradually to six articles of a few sizes, saving 44,000 tons of steel and more than 10,000 tons of zinc.

Still to be made, but in reduced numbers and sizes, will be garbage pans and pails, wash boilers, fire shovels, pails and washtubs. In the case of garbage cans, 1,600,000 may be made next year. No figure was available for past production.

Louisiana Sawmill Moving to Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSLOW, Ariz.—A complete lumber mill is being moved here from Louisiana by George H. Nagel of Pecos, Texas. It is expected to be in operation by Jan. 1 and will employ about 50 men at the start.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

South Australia

Adelaide: Regent Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 29.

United States

Arkansas

Hot Springs: Hot Springs High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Little Rock: Robinson Memorial Auditorium, 7 p. m., Nov. 18. Radiocast ? (to 7:53 p. m., Station KLRA, 1430 kilocycles.

California

Huntington Park: Church Edifice, 6401 Rugby Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Laguna Beach: Laguna Theater, 360 Ocean Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 15.

La Jolla (Fourth Church, San Diego): Granada Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 15.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 17. Radiocast Station KFWB, 980 Kilocycles.

Oakland (auspices Ninth Church): Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 1642 Fruitvale Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Ontario: First Christian Church, A Street and Vine Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 15.

Pasadena (First Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, Green Street at Garfield Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 21.

Paso Robles: Paso Robles Union High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Petaluma: Hermann Son's Hall, 3 p. m., November 15.

San Bernardino: Church Edifice, 736 E Street, 8 p. m., November 16.

San Francisco (First Church): San Francisco Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 8 p. m., November 13.

San Francisco (auspices Eighth Church): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., November 20.

Ukiah: Ukiah Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 17.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., November 16.

Colorado

Boulder: Church Edifice, Thirteenth and Mapleton, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Denver (Third Church): East Denver High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Fort Collins: Junior High School Auditorium, South Meldrum and West Magnolia Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Greeley: Greeley High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Florida

Gainesville: Kirby-Smith Elementary School 700 East University Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 15.

Miami (First Church): Church Edifice, Biscayne Boulevard at N. E. Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): The Southtown Theater, 610 West Sixty-third Street, noon, Nov. 16.

Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2940 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 16317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Highland Park: Church Edifice, 387 Hazel Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Indiana

Angola: Angola High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Indianapolis (Third Church): Murat Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Muncie: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Wabash: Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 15.

Kansas

Independence: Church Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 15. (Note change of place.)

Kansas City (auspices Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Eighteenth Street and Tauromee Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Merriam: Shawnee Mission Rural High School, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 15.

Maine

Sanford: Unitarian Church, Main and Lebanon Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, 12:15 p. m., Nov. 17.

Reading: Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 15.

Michigan

Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 17425 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Missouri

Moberly: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 5000 Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

St. Louis (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 3452 Potomac Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Nebraska

Lincoln: Church Edifice, Twelfth and L Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

New Jersey

Bloomfield (auspices First Church, Montclair): Bloomfield High School, Broad Street and Belleville Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 16.

New York

Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Music Hall, Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Avenue and St. Felix Street, 8 p. m., November 19.

Buffalo (First Church): Church Edifice, North Street at Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., November 19.

Chappaqua (auspices First Church, Pleasantville): Horace Greeley School, 3:30 p. m., November 15.

Corning: First Baptist Church, 3:30 p. m., November 15.

Niagara Falls: Church Edifice, Park Place and Pine Avenue, 8:15 p. m. November 20.

Rochester (Third Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, East Main at Prince Street, 8:15 p. m., November 17.

Syracuse (First Church): Lincoln Auditorium, Central High School, East Adams and South Warren Streets, 8 p. m., November 16.

Troy: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 21 Third Street, 8:15 p. m., November 20.

North Carolina

New Bern: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., November 17.

Washington: Washington High School Auditorium, Bridge and Second Streets, 8 p. m., November 16.

Ohio

Cincinnati (Second Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., November 20.

Maumee: Maumee High School Auditorium, Gibbs and Sackett Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 15.

Oregon

Multnomah: Lecture Nov. 24 canceled.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5843 Hoffman Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Scranton: Church Auditorium, 320 Vine Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.

Swarthmore: Clothier Memorial Hall, Swarthmore College Campus, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 15.

West Chester: Warner Theater, 122 North High Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 15.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, 71 Prospect Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

South Dakota

Mitchell: Senior High School Auditorium, East Fifth and Lanadon Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Rapid City: Alex Johnson Hotel, 8 p. m., Nov. 17. Radiocast Station KOBH, 1400kc.

Texas

Corpus Christi: Wynn Seale Junior High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., November 15.

Fort Worth (First Church): Paschal High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 20.

Houston (Fourth Church): San Jacinto Senior High School Auditorium, Holman and San Jacinto Streets, 8 p. m., November 18.

Kingsville: A. and I. College Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 20.

Navasota (auspices Society, Anderson): Navasota High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 19.

Port Arthur: Masonic Temple, 1001 Lakeshore Drive, 8 p. m., November 17.

San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium 8 p. m., November 19.

Virginia

Roanoke: Church Edifice, Church Avenue and Fifth Street, S. W., 8 p. m., November 19.

West Virginia

Huntington: Huntington Central High School, Eighth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, 8:15 p. m., November 20.

House Nears Showdown On Training Limit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Back from an unofficial election recess, the House of Representatives today approached a showdown on the hotly-controversial Senate amendment in the 'teen age draf bill requiring a year's pre-combat training for 18 and 19-year old inductees.

The House passed the measure early last month free from limitations, but the Senate voted in the 12-month training requirement over the vigorous objection of top-ranking military men.

Sources close to the Administration reported the bill probably would be vetoed by President Roosevelt if it reaches his desk with the training amendment.

Again voicing the opposition of the military, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson declared in a radio talk last night that if the amendment is adopted "the Army will be weakened, the war prolonged, and the cost in lives increased."

Declaring that "half measures timidly taken are ruinous," he said:

"Passage of this amendment would tell Hitler and the Japanese that while we are against them, we are not all-out against them."

The test will come today in sending the bill to a joint conference committee to iron out House and Senate differences. Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi, said he would move to instruct the House conferees to accept the Senate amendment.

House Minbrity Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, declared on Nov. 7, however, that he was opposed to tying the hands of the conference committee.

Selective Service headquarters reported that the delay arising from the controversy would result in induction of 200,000 married men who otherwise would not have been called into service until next spring.

Over the week end, foes of the amendment obtained fresh ammunition from some of those who would be directly affected by it. From nearly a score of student organizations came telegrams of opposition to inclusion.

"American youth knows that their first job is to win the war," said a message from the Cornell University Student Council. "They want no bottlenecks to be placed on their duty to their country."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Nov. 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast; 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Dec. 6; Jan. 3.
7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Dec. 6; Jan. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Sarasota—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSPB, 1450kc, on Dec. 8.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1490kc, on Nov. 15; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Nov. 15.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Nov. 15; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 15; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, Nov. 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, Dec. 6, Jan. 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, Nov. 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. CKY, 990kc, on Nov. 22.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Nov. 15, 29, Dec. 13, 27; Jan. 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 930kc, Nov. 15; Dec. 20; Jan. 17.

Remaining Miami Beach Hotels Taken Over by War Department

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Nov. 9—Whatever tourist hopes Miami Beach had for this winter dwindled considerably here today as most of the remaining hotels and number of large apartment houses were "ordered" to turn over their quarters to the Technical Training Command of the Army Air Forces.

In a release yesterday the War Department announced a new expansion program in the Army Air Force which would necessarily acquire additional hotel and housing facilities doubling the capacity of its Officer Candidate School, Officer Training School, and Basic Center Training Center.

When the Army completes its occupation of the new quarters the entire Beach, all the way from First Street to Baker's Haulover at 100th Street, will be one vast training ground.

The homes of private individuals, however, will not be disturbed by the Army and the closing of the causeways connecting Miami and Miami Beach is not contemplated at this time.

Not Surprised

Miami Beach is not surprised at the Army's move. The writing has been on the sands since the first hotels were taken over last February. From that time on additional hotels have been acquired and it has been only a matter of months when every available hotel and suitable apartment house would be used for government housing purposes.

The new hotels and apartments to be taken will be occupied as they are needed. Owners, however, have been advised to get their places ready as soon as possible.

The Army Air Forces Technical Training Command has estimated that the taking over of these facilities, which can be adapted to military use with a minimum of alteration, will mean a saving of a year in time as well as large sums of money, labor, and great quantities of vital war materials.

In commenting upon the Army's expansion program at the Beach Mayor Val C. Cleary said: "It is a matter of extreme satisfaction to city officials and to the people of Miami Beach."

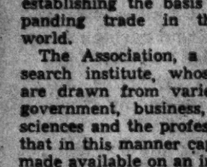
In the War Effort

"Miami Beach has been known," he said, "as a luxury resort city, but since the outbreak of the war we have been consistently seeking, like other municipalities throughout the United States, to devote our every effort to the winning of the war.

"Miami Beach, unlike other cities, has but one industry," Mayor Cleary continued. "That industry is the housing of thousands upon thousands of persons. The partial occupation of Miami Beach by the Army last February gave us the opportunity to enlist the industry in the all-out war effort. Now the city of Miami Beach is engaged in the war effort up to the hilt. That is as it should be and that is as we want it."

Mayor Cleary pointed out that in the meantime accommodations are available in the Greater Miami area of the City of Miami and its environs.

"We suggest," he said, "that you take advantage of these accommodations or in what accommodations are available in Miami Beach after the Army has completed its program of expansion, if you can conscientiously afford a winter holiday in the warm Florida sunshine."



The Allies Inn
Dinner
Luncheon
Breakfast
1703 NEW YORK AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

We have buyers and renters for homes in N. W. Washington, D. C., and nearby Maryland.
Property Listings Invited
THOMAS L. PHILLIPS
Member Real Estate Board
Woodley 7900
3518 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WEISS' SHOP
1222 CONNECTICUT AVE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
GOWNS HATS
Coats Novelties

BUY A
MAN'S GIFT
AT A MAN'S STORE
and buy it early!
GROSNER
of 1325 F Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Zirkin
"for the duration"
furs
dresses
coats
sportswear
821 14TH STREET
Washington, D. C.

LAUNDERING AT ITS BEST
Save on Sterling's LOWER PRICES!
Like hundreds of other thrifty Washington housewives, who have switched to Sterling Laundry, you'll get more for your "laundry dollar" by calling for a Sterling route man now!
PHONE RE. 0033
Complete Laundering and Dry Cleaning Service
Sterling Laundry
FIRST FOR THE STREET N.W.

Thompson's Dairy
A 100% American Industry—Owned and Operated by the same Washington family for nearly three-quarters of a century
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

The Y. M. S.
Home of nationally famous Men's Wear
Timely Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Bostonian Shoes
Lee and Stetson Hats
YOUNG MEN'S SHOP
1319 F STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Use Our Bank-by-Mail Service
Convenient and safe no matter where you are—in town or miles away. Just slip your deposit into one of our Special Bank-by-Mail Envelopes we'll furnish; drop in the nearest mail box. That's all.
Buying War Bonds and Stamps is the least we can do—but lets ALL do our UTMOST.
The Second National Bank
OF WASHINGTON
1333 G St. N. W. 509 Seventh St. N. W.
Organized 1873
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

EAT—3 POPULAR PRICE MEALS A DAY
COLLIER INN CAFETERIA
Wk. Days
Breakfast 7 to 9:30
Luncheon 11:30 to 2:15
Dinner 4:30 to 8:15
SUNDAYS
Breakfast, 8:30 to 10:30
Dinner, 12 to 8:15
1807 COLUMBIA RD.

Early Shopping for Christmas Is Suggested
HERE YOU'LL FIND DELIGHTFUL THINGS FOR ALL THE FAMILY.
Ida's
Georgia Avenue and Longfellow Street N. W.
Phone Taylor 3600
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GOSSARD'S
Girdles, Corsets
and
MisSimplicity
Models for all type figures 5.00 up
Betty Way
1325 F Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Next to National Theatre

For Expert Car Repairs or Emergency Road Service
Call CARL INC.
DIstrict 2775
Washington's "Little Detroit"
3 LOCATIONS • 24 HOUR SERVICE

Begin Today
- NOW is the time to get set for the years ahead.
- If you will save today, you need not worry about tomorrow.
- Any amount from $1.00 up will start you on the road toward financial independence.
- For regular attractive earnings PLUS Insured Safety open a savings share account HERE today.

Make every pay day BOND DAY, and every week SAVINGS WEEK.
DIstrict 2340
FIRST FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Conveniently Located:
610 13th St. N. W. (Bet. F & G)
(No Branch Offices)

WALK-OVER
VANITA
Step-in
$8.95
Of all suede, cutout vamp, medium heel; black or autumn brown. All sizes.
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
929 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

How Many LANGUAGES Can You Speak!
Learn another LANGUAGE in a short time, at home "THE EASY WAY"
LINGUAPHONE
29 DIFFERENT LANGUAGES
BALLARD'S
1340 G ST., N. W.—WASHINGTON, D. C.—Phone National 0414-15

WASHINGTON, D. C.
WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10TH 11TH F AND G STREETS
PHONE DISTRICT 5300
Beautiful Clear Crystal Made Almost Priceless by Our Master Copper-Wheel Engraver
Picture your initials on goblets—a shining gallery of rare artistry brought to life by Mr. Bock, master engraver. Or, perhaps, an impression of your choice etched skillfully on a vase or beautiful French-dressing bottle. Stop in and see the work so magnificently wrought in our own days, and give your home the charm of days-gone-by by adding copper-wheel engraved glass to your interesting collection.
Glassware, Fifth Floor

WASHINGTON, D. C.
GUARANTEED WATERPROOFING
BASEMENT AND EXTERIOR WALLS
Restoration of Stone, Brick and Concrete Structures
CAULKING — POINTING
CONCRETE WORK, Etc.
DUPONT 1155
PETER GORDON
WATERPROOFING SERVICE CO.
1325 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W.
"Estimates Without Charge"

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
National 2142
Hours: 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.

How Mr. Kilpatrick Blew His Whistle

By Carolyn Haywood

Author of "B Is for Betsy," "Primrose Day," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Betsy and Ellen could hardly wait for the wedding day to arrive. Betsy's mother made Betsy a pink taffeta dress, and Ellen's mother made Ellen one just like Betsy's. The little girls had never had long dresses before, and they felt very important and grown up in their long full skirts.

Betsy's dress was finished just two days before the wedding. When Betsy tried it on with her silver slippers, Father said she looked like a fairy. When she put on her pink bonnet that tied under her chin with blue velvet ribbons, Father said she was almost as beautiful as Mother.

When Betsy took her dress off, Mother laid it on the guest-room bed. "Betsy," said Mother, "will you get a hanger, please, and hang your new dress in the closet?"

"Yes, Mother!" replied Betsy.

Mother went off to put the baby to bed and Betsy went to her own room to get a hanger. When she reached her room, she heard Billy calling to her from the garden. Betsy went to the window.

"Hey, Betsy!" shouted Billy, "come on down and see what I just found."

Billy's Find

Without thinking of the hanger, Betsy ran down stairs and out into the garden. Billy was stooping down in the garden path.

"What is it?" said Betsy.

"It's a great big worm," said Billy.

Betsy stooped down to look at the worm. It was big and fat and bright green. There were colored spots, like jewels all over it.

"Oh!" said Betsy, "that will be a beautiful big butterfly some day."

"Have you a box that I could put it in?" asked Billy.

"I'll go see," said Betsy, running off to the house.

In a few moments, she returned with an empty candy box. "You can have this," she said.

With a little twig, Billy guided the worm into the box.

Just then, Thumpy trotted past the children. He was carrying a bone in his mouth and he was covered with soft earth. "Oh, Thumpy!" cried Betsy, "you've been digging!"

"And he has dug up a bone," said Billy.

After about a half hour, Billy went home. Betsy played in the garden until dinner time. When Mother called her, she went upstairs to wash her hands. Suddenly, she remembered her lovely dress. She had forgotten to hang it up.

She went to her closet and took out a hanger. Then she went into the guest room. Betsy took one look at the bed. Then she screamed. "Thumpy! Thumpy!" For there lay Thumpy, sound asleep in the very middle of Betsy's pink taffeta dress.

Thumpy jumped from the bed and dashed out of the room. To Betsy's horror, there lay the bone, right in the center of her pink skirt. The marks of Thumpy's paws were all over the dress.

"Oh, Mother! Mother!" she screamed. "Mother, come quick."

Mother came running up the stairs. When she saw Betsy's dress, she said, "Oh Betsy! Why didn't you hang it up as I asked you to?"

Five Minutes to Go

Betsy began to cry. "I forgot, Mother," she sobbed. "I went out into the garden to see Billy. And now my dress is spoiled and I won't be able to be a Flower Girl."

By this time, Father had arrived. He had come upstairs to see what was the trouble.

Mother picked up the bone and handed it to Father. "Here," she said, "do take this awful bone."

Father took the bone downstairs and Mother picked up Betsy's dress. "Well, it is certainly a sight," she said. "What shall I ever do with it?"

Just then Father came dashing up the stairs, two steps at a time. "Give it to me, right away," he said. "It is five minutes of six. If I can get it to the cleaners by six o'clock, it will be back by six o'clock to-morrow night."

Father flew down the stairs with the dress under his arm. Betsy tore after him. "Let me go with you, Father," she cried. "Please let me go with you."

Father jumped into the car and Betsy climbed in after him.

"I couldn't stand waiting for you to come back," said Betsy; as Father started the car. "I have to see if the cleaner is still open."

Father drove as fast as he could. Soon they were on the main street. There was a good bit of traffic and Father had to slow down. At the next corner, there was a traffic light. Father had to stop.

No Stops

Just then, Betsy spied Mr. Kilpatrick, the policeman who always took the children across the street.

When Mr. Kilpatrick saw Betsy, he called out, "Hello, Little Red Ribbons. How are you?"

"Just awful," replied Betsy.

"What's that?" said Mr. Kilpatrick, walking over to the car.

Betsy began to cry again, so Father told Mr. Kilpatrick that they were rushing to the cleaners with Betsy's Flower Girl dress.

Mr. Kilpatrick jumped on the running-board. He blew his whistle "Step on it," he said, to Betsy's father.

Father stepped on the gas and the car shot ahead. Mr. Kilpatrick kept blowing his whistle and Father drove like the wind, right down the middle of the main street. In no time at all, they reached the cleaner's shop. Mr. Kilpatrick took the dress from Father. Before Father had come to a full stop, Mr. Kilpatrick was at the door of the shop. But the door was locked. The policeman

The Story Starts Here

Betsy and Ellen were going to be Flower Girls at Miss Grey's wedding. Miss Grey was their teacher, and they and Billy had saved up their money and bought her a present. They bought a bowl and three goldfish, an orange one, a fantail and one with stripes.

pounded on the door with his great big fist. It made a terrific noise.

In a moment, the door was opened. Betsy was on the step now, beside Mr. Kilpatrick.

The store-keeper looked scared when he saw Mr. Kilpatrick. "What is the matter?" he asked.

"This little girl has to have her dress cleaned by this time to-morrow," said Mr. Kilpatrick, handing over the dress. "It's for a wedding."

"All right," said the cleaner. "I'll see that it is ready for her."

"Oh thank you, Mr. Kilpatrick," said Betsy.

"That's all right," replied Mr. Kilpatrick. "We can't have Miss Grey's wedding spoiled."

When Betsy finally sat down to eat her dinner, she said, "Oh, Mother, I don't believe I will ever forget to hang up a dress again."

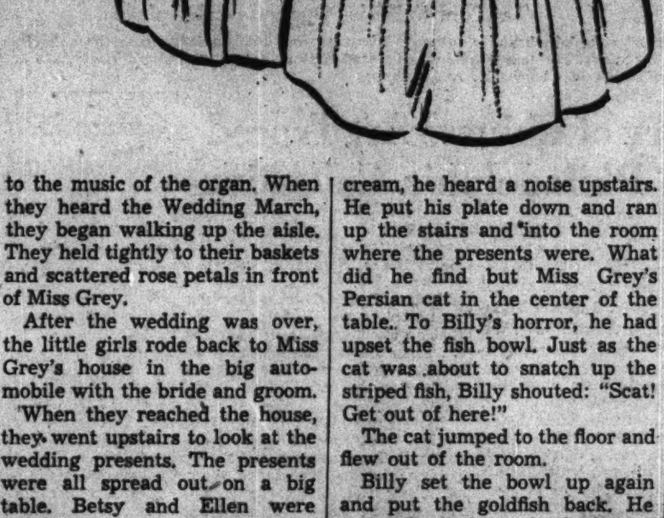
"I certainly hope not," said Mother.

When Betsy's dress came back from the cleaners, it looked as good as new.

The next day was the wedding. Betsy could hardly wait until the time came to get dressed. At last, the time came. When she was all ready, Father drove Betsy and Mother to the church.

When Betsy saw Miss Grey, she thought she had never seen anyone so beautiful. When Ellen arrived, Betsy said, "Miss Grey looks just like a Fairy Princess in that white veil."

Betsy and Ellen stood listening



to the music of the organ. When they heard the Wedding March, they began walking up the aisle. They held tightly to their baskets and scattered rose petals in front of Miss Grey.

After the wedding was over, the little girls rode back to Miss Grey's house in the big automobile with the bride and groom.

When they reached the house, they went upstairs to look at the wedding presents. The presents were all spread out on a big table. Betsy and Ellen were pleased to see their bowl of goldfish sitting right in the center of the big table.

Cake and Ice Cream

Soon Billy arrived and he came up to look at the presents.

"I think our present is the nicest," he said to Betsy and Ellen.

Before long, the house was full of people. The dining-room table was covered with plates of sandwiches and cakes. The great big wedding-cake stood in the center of the table. It was the biggest cake Billy had ever seen.

Billy thought it was very funny that everyone stood up and ate. He always sat down at parties. So he and Betsy and Ellen carried their plates into the hall and sat on the stairs.

When Billy was in the midst of eating his second plate of ice cream, he heard a noise upstairs. He put his plate down and ran up the stairs and into the room where the presents were. What did he find but Miss Grey's Persian cat in the center of the table. To Billy's horror, he had upset the fish bowl. Just as the cat was about to snatch up the striped fish, Billy shouted: "Scat! Get out of here!"

The cat jumped to the floor and flew out of the room.

Billy set the bowl up again and put the goldfish back. He got a towel from the bathroom and mopped up the water. Then he put more water in the bowl. When everything was in order again, he went downstairs.

"What was the matter?" asked Betsy and Ellen.

"Oh, boy!" cried Billy. "The cat upset the bowl of goldfish and he almost ate up Billy in the bathing-suit."

"Oh!" cried Betsy, "Are the fish all right, now?"

"Sure," said Billy, "I rescued 'em."

Just then, Mr. Jackson looked up the stairs. When he saw the children, he said: "Are you getting enough ice cream?"

"Well," said Billy, "I guess I could eat a little more. Rescuing those goldfish sort of make me hungry."

(Watch for another Betsy and Billy story on the page For Children next Monday.)

How Can You Win a Book?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked that they read on the page For Children.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to ten years of age.

Your paper may be about any stories or articles you have read on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or you may write about anything at all that interests you. But do not send in summaries of books you have read.

Your paper may be about 150 words long—never more than 200 words. It should tell what you think about the stories you have read, or describe something you have seen or done. It should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision is final.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to PETER WHITE'S CONTEST, Junior Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Prizes for Three

By Peter White

Our prize-winners this month are Margery Lou Rochow, six, of Park Ridge, Illinois; Alona Mealey, eight, of Oilfields, California; and Jean Strachan, nine, of Yellow Grass, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Margery Lou's prize is a lovely big book of Mother Goose rhymes, "The Real Mother Goose," with lots of beautiful pictures in colors, by Blanche Fisher Wright. Alona's is "Belinda Blue," by Esther Wood, a delightful story of a kitten, with lovely pictures by Theresa Kaleb.

Jean's is "The Long White Month," by Dean Marshall, and is the story of Priscilla Newell, who spent a wonderful month with Cousin Susan in a log cabin in the woods of Connecticut.

We make Special Mention of Alexander Jenkins, eight, of South Weymouth, Massachusetts; and Lois Ann Jackson, nine, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, both of whom sent in good papers. We hope they will write for the Contest again and will win prizes.

We will publish the prize winning letters next Monday.

Everybody's Wood

Robin had come to stay on Farmer Dimbleby's farm in Devonshire.

He had never been away from his home in London for so long before, but he loved his new life and his new friends, especially Mary, Farmer Dimbleby's little girl, and the black pigs with their curly tails, and Rover the big friendly sheep dog.

"I've found a wood!" he told Mary one evening. "And I'm going to keep it for my very own."

"Who says that you can?"

"Nobody. But I'm quite sure it's all right. You see, it's a very lonely little wood, there's never anybody there, so I expect that it will be awfully glad to belong to someone."

"Woods are never lonely," said Mary. "They're full of wood folk who have their homes there."

Robin looked puzzled. "I didn't see anyone but Rover and me."

"I mean the squirrels and the rabbits and the birds and all the little insects," said Mary.

"Well," he said, "I will let them stay there, but the wood will belong to me. I shan't let anybody else in—no grownups—not even you, Mary."

The next afternoon when Mary had gone to school, Robin ran off to the wood. It was a lovely blustery spring day, the sky was full of racing clouds, and it was blue as the forget-me-nots in Farmer Dimbleby's meadow.

It didn't take long to reach the wood, for it wasn't really very far away, and once there Robin started to explore. He tried to talk to a squirrel who peeped out of a hole in a tree, but she only looked surprised and darted back again. He whistled to a blackbird who was singing far above him, but it just went on singing. Robin began to long for Mary and Rover, and then, quite suddenly, he decided that he didn't want a wood of his own any more. He would run back to the farm.

But this was easier said than done, for he had wandered so far that he couldn't find his way out.

In the meantime Mary had arrived home from school. When she heard that Robin was missing she fetched one of his shoes and gave it to Rover, the sheep dog, to sniff. "Go fetch!" she cried. "Go fetch!"

Rover understood at once, and was off like the wind, making straight for the wood with Mary following as quickly as she could. It was not long before they found Robin sitting under an oak tree with big tears on his face.

"It doesn't seem to have been much of a success having a wood all to yourself," Mary said as she took his hand. "Didn't you enjoy it as much as you thought?"

Robin shook his head.

"Wouldn't it be nicer if we all shared the wood together," she went on as they made their way home, "the rabbits and the squirrels and the birds and you and me and Rover? I know, let's give it a name, let's call it 'Everybody's Wood,' shall we?"

Robin thought that was a very good idea and 'Everybody's Wood' it is called to this day.

Two Apples

If I had two apples but
Of children I had three,
To divide them up quite equally
Would be a task for me.
To make each share and share alike,
Without a bit of loss,
There's only one right answer—
To make some apple sauce!

PENNY NICHOLS

The Shore Gives Gifts

A Walk on the Beach—10

By Else Bostelmann

The seashore is not only rich in living beauty. Its beauty gives riches to many. It gives things pleasing to the eye, delightful to the taste.

The Indians knew that—hundreds of years ago. When they came to this country, they made their own colors. They took them from places where Nature had stored them. The brown and reddish colors came from different sands. Certain vegetables gave them other colors. But the lovely purple, most liked by the Indians, they got from nothing else but the purple mussels. And mussels even then were plentiful. Stretches of rocky shores were covered by them; by thousands and thousands. Each one of these mussels gave out a purplish bluish fluid, just the color the Indians loved to have for their deerskin garments.

Buttons From Shells

Buttons, shiny white and pinkish and greenish ones, the seashore gives us too. Mother-of-pearl buttons! The oyster shells wait to be gathered and made into small and big buttons—polished and gleaming.

The coast is full of things that have practical uses. The rubber-like reddish leaves—the most common and most beautiful seaweed there is, the dulse—can be made into a very tasty soup.

And the dainty Irish moss, with its lacy, purplish-tipped branches, may appear one morning on the breakfast table as a jar of delicate jelly. In the middle of that table, we might have a centerpiece of wild peas that grow close to the ground near the beaches, set in the rosy shell of a giant whelk. This shell will hold all the water the flowers need to keep fresh.

Indian Beads

These giant whelk shells, or channeled whelk shells, as they are called, were treasures for the Indians, too. They made drinking vessels of them. And from some parts of these shells they cut beads for their belts. Quite a bit of money they received for those beads, when selling them, in early Colonial days, in Massachusetts. Three beads were worth one English penny. That made it worth while to look for whelk shells on the beach.

An empty shell of a sea urchin asks us to notice it, too. It is brittle, but when hardened, it will make a small bowl to hold little things. It will also make a handsome mantelpiece decoration over the old fireplace, in the shore home, together with dried sea stars and flat sand dollars—to say nothing of the coiled sand colored snail shells, and all the other things the beach asks us to pick up and take along.

Almost endless are the gifts of the sea.

(This is the last of 12 "walks on the beach" that have appeared on the page For Children on the second and fourth Mondays every month.)

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gifts of the Shore

Current Art Exhibitions—Don Cossacks Heard at Symphony Hall

Modern French Paintings Shown at Providence, R. I.

By Dorothy Adlow

Providence, R. I.

An exhibition of French art of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries will be on view through November in the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence. It is held in co-operation with the Rhode Island Chapter of France Forever to honor the cause of Free France. This is the first large exhibition planned by the new director of the Museum, Gordon Washburn, come recently to Providence from the Albright Gallery in Buffalo. A moving tribute to French artists was composed by Mr. Washburn as an introduction to the catalogue.

This flourishing epoch in France commenced with poetic earthliness and culminated in earthly fancy. Never in the history of art was there such a rapid succession of innovations. Once the break was made with traditions, artists thrived, cultivating their ingenuities, indulging their fancies, enlarging their knowledge. If they demonstrated a comradeliness in mutual appreciation and borrowing, they also felt a kinship with creative artists of the past. Barriers of time and place have been obliterated in Modern French painting. The painters exhibited in Providence represent a mixture of races and nationalities. Paris was cordial to them. If the boulevards echo a babel of tongues, the artists possessed a common language, and they understood each other.

* * *

J. B. C. Corot is one of the initiators of the era. Unsuspectingly he struck the new chord from which strange and striking harmonies were to evolve. He was a member of the Barbizon group. They were devoted to nature, to the countryside they knew and explored. His handling of architectural subjects shows a preoccupation with structure and abstract patterns. Millet carries on the motive. His pictures are more immediate and rustic and domestic. "The Sower" reveals the artist, extending his subject matter, discovering the beauty in simple unconventional sources. Here is the poetry of Worsworth, the dream of Tolstoy illustrated.

Courbet's "Ecamp" shows another step ahead in expressing the immediate and realistic with a more brusque attack and more rugged stroke of the brush. On the other hand, the "Portrait of Madame Boreau" retains a link with the great tradition in portraiture. Edouard Manet introduces the daily scene in Paris with characteristic casualness. "The Races at Bois de Boulogne" shows the interest in movement, in a passing impression; and "Children in the Tuileries Garden," a recent accession of the Museum, paves the way for Degas and Lautrec.

* * *

The Monet and Pissarro canvases carry the discovery of environment further. They also reveal the enlarged capacities of artists in manipulating light, atmosphere and transiency. Color in the hands of the modern Frenchmen becomes an amazingly adaptable vehicle. He breaks it up into little strokes, "divides" it, co-ordinates it so that he can make handsome designs, arrest elusive moments, and express deep feeling. We are introduced to the manifold use of color here in Providence. Delightful is Pierre Bonnard's flavorsome assortment of hues in "Woman With Flowers." (It comes as something of a shock to learn that this insouciant canvas was painted in 1937, the year of the apocalyptic "Guernica" by Pablo Picasso.)

New developments follow. "Brittany Landscape" and "The Cottage" by Paul Gauguin prove that his luxuriant color was a French endowment, not a revelation of tropical exoticism of the Pacific Isles. Van Gogh's pictures hold out sturdily compared with their sophisticated neighbors. That he is the artistic parent of Matisse and Dufy is easily discerned.

* * *

Paul Cézanne's pictures invariably provide the focus of such an exhibition. He was the stabilizer, the co-ordinator of these tendencies. Without Cézanne this French movement would have dissipated itself. He separated the wheat from the chaff, established the attributes of permanence and universality, restored the principles from which artists may not wander too far. The portrait of "Madame Cézanne in Blue" is a superb specimen of clear seeing and thinking. The compactness of his design, the responsibility of his brush, the extreme discipline of his method may be studied in the water colors. Picasso of the early period is represented. Braque's "Guitar Bleue et Rouge" is a beautiful abstraction, comparable to a musical theme and variations.

In Marc Chagall we see the flight of the modern painter into the realm of dream and fancy. Chagall transforms metaphor into fact, his subjects actually "walk on clouds" and "stand on their heads." Joan Miro is an intuitive fantast. Modigliani's portraiture is imbued with primitivism. Rouault's "Christ in Profile" is visionary.

Other distinguished modern French artists shown in Providence are Utrillo, Vuillard, Seurat, Rousseau, Pascin, Daumier and Guys.

At Subway Arcade

At the B. Vincent Abbott Art Gallery, Subway Arcade, Little Building, there will be on view through Nov. 15 water colors by a group of artists who were known in Boston between 1890 and 1915. Most of the artists, it is sad to reflect, are unknown today.

We learn that Bostonians of a generation ago were especially gifted in water color. Some were trained after the manner of the British, and they painted tidily and firmly and drily. Others were already anticipating the tendency toward free brushwork and abbreviated statement.

While the newer manner has permitted artists to be more personal and more individual, it has also allowed a margin for lax performance. The older water colorists preserved a consistency and a smoothness through their calmer manipulation. Some of their pictures look dated, others preserve a quality of freshness. Time, alas, is the most unrelenting of critics. Among painters shown in the display are George de Forest Brush, S. T. Leighton, P. Parson, Charles W. Woodbury, S. P. Rolf Triscott, Melbourne H. Hardwick, J. H. Hatfield, A. C. Goodwin, Alfred Parsons, E. S. Dunbar, Harry Spier, E. L. Major, Anthony Thieme, and Louis Kronberg.

D. A.

Four Bands for Film

Sol Lesser has announced that he has engaged Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians orchestra for "Stage Door Canteen," making a total of four "big name" bands to be signed for the new film. Lesser has already negotiated contracts with Benny Goodman, Kay Kyser, and Xavier Cugat to appear with their orchestras in the picture.

Art Exhibitions

Boston

B. Vincent Abbot, Art Gallery, Subway Arcade, Little Building—Water colors by New England artists of a generation ago. Through Nov. 15.

Boston Public Library—Periodicals of interest to men in the Armed Services. Shellcraft loaned through the courtesy of Mrs. Ruth L. Walworth. Through Nov. 15. Blampied drawings. Through November.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Charles Demetropolis. Through November.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Water colors by Anna McCarthy. Through Nov. 13.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Paintings by H. Anthony Dyer and Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 14.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Umberto Romano. Water colors by Arthur K. D. Healy. Through Nov. 17. Water colors by John Whorf; paintings by Janet Folsom. Through Dec. 5.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Members' exhibition.

Halman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge — Books, manuscripts and drawings by Edward Lear.

Institute of Modern Art, 216 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by Henri Rousseau. Through Nov. 14.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of paintings by Paul Sample through the courtesy of Vose Galleries. Through concerts of Nov. 13 and 14.

Y. W. C. A. Workshop, 140 Clarendon Street—Loan exhibition of prints by modern French masters. Through November.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Modern Mexican painting. Permanent collection of Medieval and modern artists; Asiatic world of art and prints of the Masters; decorative colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45. Sundays, 1-4; music at 3; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours, 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. The Guild of Boston Artists, a retrospective exhibition. Through Nov. 29. Irish prints and decorative arts. Extended to Nov. 22. Recent accessions including a fifteenth century Spanish altarpiece by Martin de Soria, the Philip Leffingwell Spalding collection of early American Silver, paintings by Rubens and Robert Peake.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Prints by American artists. Through Nov. 29.

Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art—Exhibition of original sketches for murals for St. Louis Post Office by Mitchell Siporin. Through Nov. 29.

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of War Posters lent by the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Through Nov. 23.

Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Memorial exhibition of paintings by Nelly Littlehale Murphy.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Exhibition of paintings by Vincent Van Gogh.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—French Art of the 19th and 20th centuries. Through November.

Providence Art School—Sixty-fourth annual exhibition. Through Nov. 22.

'Le Chemin de Méry près la Ferte-s-Jouarre'

Oil by Jean Corot now on exhibition at Providence in the Museum of the Rhode Island School of Design.

Film Plays and Players

New York

Bette Davis will be Hollywood's first established feminine star to become a newsreel editor and commentator, according to Warners. In addition to her present war relief, bond sale, Hollywood Canteen, and screen activities, Miss Davis will, after the first of the year, become editor of the "Women At War" special events section of the new Warner newsreel, now being organized.

Plans for the venture have not been completed, but thousands of cameramen both professional and amateur, are now being recruited for the new service and organizations are being set up in allied and neutral countries.

* * *

Warner Baxter, star of talking and silent pictures, has been signed by Paramount for the role of Nesbitt, the magazine publisher, and Ginger Rogers' boss, in "Lady in the Dark," technicolor picturization of the Moss Hart musical. Ray Milland will co-star, and Don Loper, New York dancer, will make his film debut, dancing with Miss Rogers in the dream sequences. Mitchell Leisen will direct.

* * *

Sydney Greenstreet has been chosen by Warners to portray the role of the father of the three Brontë sisters, in "Devotion." Ida Lupino, Olivia de Havilland, Paul Henreid, Nancy Coleman, Arthur Kennedy and Ethel Griffies have been assigned other leading parts. The picture, under the direction of Curtis Bernhardt, is to go into production at once.

* * *

Jane Wyatt, feminine lead and sole woman in the cast of RKO Radio's "The Navy Comes Through," is in New York for the Broadway premiere of this film at Loew's Criterion Theater on Wednesday. New York is one stop on Miss Wyatt's two-week itinerary in connection with the picture. She has already visited Boston, Baltimore, and Washington. Following the Broadway premiere she will go to Chapel Hill, N. C. for next Friday's Kate Smith broadcast. Her Eastern trip winds up in Harrisburg, Pa., with a personal appearance.

* * *

Sidney Salkow, Columbia director who recently completed "City Without Men," has been assigned to direct "Blitzkrieg."

* * *

Jerome Cowan and Vladimir Sokoloff have been signed to play featured roles in "Mission to Moscow," new Warner film based on the book by Joseph Davies, former U. S. Ambassador to Russia. Mr. Sokoloff will portray the role of Kalinan and Mr. Cowan has been cast as Colonel Faymonville. Walter Huston and Ann Harding portray Mr. and Mrs. Davies, with George Tobias, Richard Travis, Victor Francen, Barbara Everest, and Joyce Reynolds in other important roles. Michael Curtiz is directing.

Robert Lewis

Maria von Trapp With Viola da Gamba

The ancient instrument, predecessor of the modern cello, will be used at the concerts in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon and Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, given by the Trapp Family.

'Madame Cezanne en Bleu'

Painting by Paul Cézanne on exhibition in Providence

News of the Stage

"Life With Father" starts tonight on its fourth year in New York at the Empire Theater. Only four other productions have run more than three years on Broadway. They are "Tobacco Road," "Abie's Irish Rose," "Hellzapoppin," and "Lightning."

* * *

Cornelia Otis Skinner is embarking on a monologue tour, starting tonight in Chicago and proceeding as far west as Salt Lake City. The trip will be concluded by Dec. 18 and then Miss Skinner expects to start work on a new play, which is said to be concerned with Nazi submarine activities along the Atlantic coast and in which she will have the role of a lighthouse keeper.

* * *

The new first act is being provided for "Sweet Charity," which concluded a try-out engagement of a week at the Shubert Theater in Boston Saturday night. The play will have its New York premiere at the Mansfield on Tuesday, Nov. 16.

* * *

The opening date in New York for "The Sun Field" has been set by producer Howard Lang for Wednesday evening, Dec. 9, at a theater to be announced. The Boston tryout period for this comedy will end Dec. 5. Final additions to the cast are: Karl Malden, Jay Brassfield, Lewis Charles, Richard Midgley, Georgia Burke, Fred Sherman (who replaced John Call when the Army took the latter from rehearsals) and Robert Lynn (who has replaced Robert Simon). Edward Glover is stage manager.

* * *

Everett Ripley, Victor Beecroft, George Keane, Stanley Phillips, and Robert White complete the cast of Norman Armstrong's "Lifeline," which Gilbert Miller will present on Monday evening, Nov. 30, at the Belasco Theater, New York. Dudley Digges, Colin Keith-Johnston, Rhys Williams and Whitford Kane have already been announced for leading roles. The play is now in rehearsal under Mr. Digges' direction.

* * *

Michael Myerberg's production of "The Skin of Our Teeth," Thornton Wilder's new comedy starring Tallulah Bankhead, Fredric March, Florence Eldridge, and Florence Reed, opens the final week of its tryout engagement at the National Theater, Washington. The play arrives at the Plymouth Theater in New York on Wednesday evening, Nov. 18.

Bali-Java Dancers in Film

Devi Dja, who with her company of dancers and musicians from the Netherlands East Indies will be presented by the Women Volunteers of Holland Relief in the New England Mutual Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 20, is credited with staging the dances for Somerset Maugham's "Moon and Sixpence," now current at the State and Orpheum Theaters; and it is said that some of her company appear in the film.

As usual with screen dancing, it is visible only in fleeting glimpses and lopped off phrases, the native dancers and musicians in the background, while a comedy character with a native partner holds the brief scene, neither amusingly nor attractively. This is doubtless the fault rather of the Hollywood idea and the cutting-room than of the dance director.

A clearer view of the dances of the Far East—festival dances of Bali, ceremonials of Java, grotesque numbers from Sumatra, and jungle dances of Amboina—will be seen in the forthcoming program. For Devi Dja, an experienced and esteemed professional dancer in her own country, knowns how to present them in theater form.

With a few properties, authentic costumes and music, she is able to evoke the atmosphere of that lovely tropical region, suggest its customs, show the importance and meaning of dance in its way of living.

The Bali-Java Dancers are separated from their homeland, which is now in the hands of the Japanese invaders. They do not know what has happened to their houses, how fare their relatives and friends. But here in free America they can preserve their samples of its traditions, set forth some of its beauties. Here they still can dance.

M. L.

Russian Choir Is Hailed By Packed House

Why dispute the idea of nationality in music? The Don Cossack Chorus, Serge Jaroff, conductor, which appeared in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, is more Russian today, if possible, than it was 20 years ago. Through boom time, depression time, and now war time, it performs ever in the same way; and it is a way in which no group of singers from anywhere in the world but Russia could perform.

Using always their own language they necessarily confine themselves to their native scene. But the music to which their texts stand has a character, in the main, inherently Russian. Here and there on their programs can be found something that runs in the manner of western Europe—something with an Italian, German, or English smack. That comes true especially, perhaps, in songs which their director, Mr. Jaroff arranges. Yet even then, the interpretation goes according to methods which are Russian through and through, not to be imitated by peoples from anywhere else than the steppes.

Thirty men, or within one or two of that, make up the singing part of the troupe. Add a couple of male dancers and the conductor and you have the whole platform. They could not thrive as an entertainment organization without pretty full public support, and they have been holding their own season after season in the United States since not long after the Revolution of 1917. Yesterday they packed Symphony Hall with as enthusiastic a gathering as might be expected if they were an allurement just arrived.

Naturally a musical institution becomes every year a novelty to many persons, for reasons of changing population and maturing youth. In Boston this winter there seems to be a particularly large audience turnover. Standards, nevertheless, have to hold up, and the Don Cossacks were never in finer trim than they are today. The "white" quality of voice remains with them, though we might wish it would change into something of richer hue from American contact. Still, that may be as Cossack as the blue uniform, the red stripe, and the high black boots.

Let what is national alone. The "whiteness" passes completely unnoticed in the ecclesiastical chants with which the Sunday program started off. It becomes conspicuous only when some solo voice takes a sentimental tune in a soldier song, or a lullaby, as in the set of pieces following the first intermission. Allow the comic, the rollicking, or the fighting element to enter, as toward the end, and nobody would want the tone quality in the least sweetened.

W. P. T.

War Bond Premieres

War Bond premieres of Paramount pictures, notably "Wake Island" and "Holiday Inn," staged during September throughout the country grossed $41,946,913.00 for the Treasury Department, Barney Balaban, president of Paramount, announces. Additional bond purchases were attributed to War Bond shows with such Paramount attractions as "The Major and the Minor," "Take a Letter, Darling," "Priorities on Parade," "Sweater Girl," "Beyond the Blue Horizon," "Great Man's Lady" and others.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss" by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields, Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Harvard Faculty Club—Recital by the Cambridge Musical Club. Raya Garbousova, cellist. 8:45.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"King of Stallions." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:15, 8:50. "Lure of Islands." Margie Hart. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15.

Exeter—"News and Short Subjects." 2, 5, 8. "The Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 3, 6, 9.

Fenway—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 11:35 a. m., 3:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 1:50, 5:40, 8:15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45. Sundays, 1-4; music at 3; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed national holidays.

Keith Memorial — "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 9:30 a. m., 12:03, 2:46, 5:18, 7:50, 10:35. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 11 a. m., 1:36, 4:10, 6:50.

Kenmore—"Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Invisible Agent," 2:30, 5:20, 8:20.

Metropolitan — "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Merlin Correspondent, Virginia Gilmore. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. 10:08 a. m., 2:25, 5:44, 9:20. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 9:15 a. m., 1:06, 4:40, 8:10.

Normandie—"Prison Girls," Rose Hobart, Sidney Blackmer. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. "Knute Rockne." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50.

Old South Newsreel—"Mask of Nippon," "Kaltenborn." "Tex McCrary," Cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:55, 9:10. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:40.

Paramount—"Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 9:30 a. m., 12:36, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, Arline Judge. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3, 5:35, 8, 10:40. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:35.

Scollay—"Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"The U. S. Marine Corps." "Information Please." "New Soldiers Are Tough." "Pete Smith." "How to Cook Economically." "Travel, Ceylon, India." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:10. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:35, 5:10, 8:40.

Telepix—"Private John Smith, U. S. A." "Letter from Bataan." "Information Please." "The Magic Alphabet." "Polo Pony." Cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Neath Brooklyn Bridge." East Side Kids. 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. "South of Pago Pago." Victor McLaglen. Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Tremont — "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:35. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 9:35 a. m., 1:10, 4:45, 8:20.

Uptown — "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:25, 4:45, 8:30. "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 2:35, 5:50, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia — "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:40. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Wake Island," Robert Preston. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Foreign Agent," J. Sheldon. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:40, 8.

Regent: "Eagle Squadron," R. Stack, Diana Barrymore. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford. 2. Continuous from 5:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Holiday Inn," Fred Astaire, Bing Crosby. "Dr. Broadway," Jean Phillips. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:20, 6:20, 9:30. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:25, 6:35, 9:30. "Moscow Strikes Back." Victor Mature. 2:15, 5:15, 8:30.

Cleveland Circle: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 5.

University: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 1:35, 4:50, 8. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 3:30, 6:45, 9:55.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "The Old Homestead." 2, 7.

Strand: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Eagle Squadron," R. Stack, Diana Barrymore. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford. 2. Continuous from 5:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Holiday Inn," Fred Astaire, Bing Crosby. "Dr. Broadway," Jean Phillips. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:20, 6:20, 9:30. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:25, 6:35, 9:30. "Moscow Strikes Back." Victor Mature. 2:15, 5:15, 8:30.

Cleveland Circle: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 5.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Betty Rhodes. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne, Victor Mature. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Are Husband's Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Fields. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Joan of the Ozarks," Judy Canova, Betty Rhodes. "Through Different Eyes," Donald Woods. 2, 8.

Strand: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Thru Different Eyes." Frank Craven. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Thru Diqerent Eyes," Frank Craven. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," W. Tracy. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, H. Hilliard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camco: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. "Mystery of Marie Roget." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "In Old California," Binnie Barnes, John Wayne. 3:00, 7:35. "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy, Miriam Hopkins. 2:50, 9:32.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "March of Time's—The Fighting French." 2:15, 7:45, daily. Continuous show Nov. 11 from 2 p. m.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Patricia Dane. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser. 3:40, 8. "Sweater girl," Eddie Bracken. 2:15, 6:30, 9:35.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN PICTURES

NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — LATEST NEWS KALTENBORN — MASK OF NIPPON

TREMONT — ANDREWS SISTERS PRIVATE BUCKAROO — HOLD BACK DAWN

NORMANDIE — Prison Girls Pat O'Brien — KNUTE ROCKNE

BIJOU — King of Stallions Lure of Islands — MARGIE HART

SQUARE — MYS 1000 — JAMES CAGNEY CAPT. OF CLOUDS — THE SPOILERS

UPHAMS — TAL. 6000 — WILD BILL HICKOK & HOPE — CROSBY — NOTHING BUT TRUTH

KEITH MEMORIAL

THE NAVY COMES THROUGH

PAT O'BRIEN · GEO. MURPHY

JANE WYATT · JACKIE COOPER and CARL ESMOND

Plus 2nd Feature — MOONLIGHT IN HAVANA

PARAMOUNT · FENWAY

NOW — One, MONTGOMERY & Ann RUTHERFORD — GLENN MILLER AND HIS BAND — "ORCHESTRA WIVES" — Plus "Wildcat"

NOW! METROPOLITAN

Sonja HENIE · John PAYNE — "ICELAND" — Plus "BERLIN CORRESPONDENT"

(BOSTON STAGE)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

2 WEEKS ONLY BEG. MON., NOV. 16

SEATS NOW SELLING

BOX OFFICE OPEN 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IRVING BERLIN'S SOLDIER SHOW

Uncle Sam Presents THIS IS THE ARMY

Cast of 300 Soldiers

ENTIRE PROCEEDS TO ARMY EMERGENCY RELIEF

No Mail or Telephone Orders

Eves.: Opening Night, $11.00, $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, & $1.10. Other Eves.: $3.85, $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65 & $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10.

WILBUR • Evs. 8:30—Mat. Wed. "Hilarious, Amusing, Fascinating . . . Not to Be Missed."—POST.

JUNIOR MISS

EVES: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT.: 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

PLYMOUTH — EVES. 8:30 — MAT. THURS.

"PERFECT ENTERTAINMENT" —BOSTON GLOBE

ANGEL STREET

ERNEST COSSART · LYNN PHILLIPS · BYRON McGRATH

EVES. 55c to $2.50—Thurs., Sat. Mats. SAT. EVE. 55c to $3.75

COLONIAL—9 DAYS ONLY | THURS. NOV. 12th SEATS NOW

SHUBERT SPECIAL presents The Great Big Doorstep

A New Comedy

By FRANCES GOODRICH and ALBERT HACKETT (From the Novel of E. F. O'DONNELL)

with Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN

NIGHTS: $2.75-$2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55. SAT. AND WED. MATS.: $2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55

Managers of theaters will appreciate a letter or postcard stating you saw their production as a result of their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for."—Watts, Her. Trib.

ANGEL STREET

With VINCENT PRICE · JUDITH EVELYN · LEO G. CARROLL

GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40, 55c to $2.20 Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER — 2ND YEAR

Clifton WEBB · Peggy WOOD · Leonora CORBETT · Mildred NATWICK

BLITHE SPIRIT

NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY

BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Matinee Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE

BROCK PEMBERTON presents

JANIE — Season's Laugh Success!

by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams

Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY

HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BRY. 9-3970

200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, H. Trib.

JUNIOR MISS

LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4266

Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40, Sun. 3 P. M.

250 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY." —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times

LIFE WITH FATHER

with HOWARD LINDSAY & DOROTHY STICKNEY

Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10

Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor

50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances ex- cept Sat. Eves. 55c to $2.50 | Plus Tax

Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present

STARS ON ICE

CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474

Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. No Mon. Perf. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents

THE FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK

A NEW COMEDY

By JOHN VAN DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS

PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. BR. 9-3220

Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"THUNDER BIRDS"

Gene TIERNEY · Preston FOSTER · John SUTTON

★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★

BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Doors Open 10:30 A. M.

The Home Forum

True Substance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT IS true substance, and whence does it emanate? How can we be assured of gaining it? These are some of the things individuals and nations are seeking to learn today. For many evil purposes appear to use men in their endeavor to gain material possessions and wealth at the expense of another. Then, too, there are those who have sought long and in vain to regain what are considered normal health and mental vigor.

* * *

Let us consider something of what our Master, Christ Jesus, taught his disciples about true substance.

Those humble fishermen, Peter and John, had, during their pupilage with the Master, gained a spiritual understanding of the ever-availability of true substance. This knowledge enabled them to meet human needs, both for themselves and for others, as the occasion demanded. It was therefore not surprising that when asked by a lame man to give him alms as they were about to enter the temple one day, they should forthwith bestow on him something far more important than a few pence—the permanent healing of his lameness.

This man, doubtless believing that he would always remain lame, had never before opened the door of his thinking to receive so wondrous a possibility as that of becoming whole. Evidently his highest hope of gaining necessary money with which to supply his daily needs, was to be "laid daily at the gate of the temple . . . , to ask alms of them that entered into the temple" (Acts 3:2). But Peter brought to light in few words the mighty spiritual fact that the power which can remove mountains of human belief—whether of poverty, of disease, inertia, or other evil—is the spiritual thinking which recognizes man's true sonship with God.

* * *

Commanding the man to turn his gaze or attention upon them, Peter declared (Acts 3:6), **"Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk."** And because the man obeyed implicitly, first the command to open his thought, and secondly the command to rise and walk, he received a great reward—the proof of real substance. The thought of inability had been replaced by receptivity to the spiritual power gained by Peter during his discipleship with Christ Jesus. Divine power, understood and applied, enabled Peter to perform this healing. When the man's consciousness was awakened by the Word of God, the only power and creator, the body naturally responded and became normal and active.

Had not Peter himself, while a student of the Master's teaching, had his concept of substance entirely changed? Most assuredly! This skilled fisherman, who once toiled all night on the Sea of Galilee, only to find his nets empty, and then found them filled to overflowing upon his obeying Jesus' command to cast them on the right side, had indeed learned a lesson in true thinking. Today Christian Science, the same Science of Christ practiced by the Master, is teaching us how we may cast our thoughts on the right side, where proofs of God's goodness abound.

* * *

We need not toil laboriously, hoping to eke out a living, or attempt to amass material possessions in the hope of gaining substance, or by material means seek to restore what seems to be lost health. Our realization of substance depends upon the spiritual thoughts we entertain. On page 468 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, **"Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay."** Substance is "incapable" of a diseased condition, is "incapable" of impoverishment. Why? Because it is eternal Mind or Truth, and is therefore beyond the theories and beliefs with which material sense would bind men with shackles of discord or loss. Spiritual sense, or scientific knowledge of God's allness and man's perfection as the image of God, cannot be touched or depleted. It conquers the beliefs of material thinking. It proves irrefutably that Truth, when understood, supplies every need.

The riches of spiritual thinking are not decreased by fluctuations of stock markets, by wars, or by other material changes. The substance of Godlike thinking harmoniously controls our experience. The wisdom which comes from God leads in the way of righteousness, not in the material oscillations of gain or loss in the exchequer. **"I lead in the way of righteousness, . . . that I may cause those that love me to inherit substance; and I will fill their treasures"** (Proverbs 8:20, 21), is a promise many students of Christian Science are proving valid today.

The teaching of Christian Science is based on the spiritual fact that God, divine Love, is the only substance and power, and is ever present. Whether in the quiet moments of a busy day or amid the rush and roar of working hours, this knowledge, held in thought to the exclusion of material beliefs, will indeed add to our store of health that is permanent, wealth that is spiritually assured, and good that is unassailable. On page 494 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Christ Science, lovingly assures us that **"divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."**

With what gratitude and confidence then can we accept and utilize true substance!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

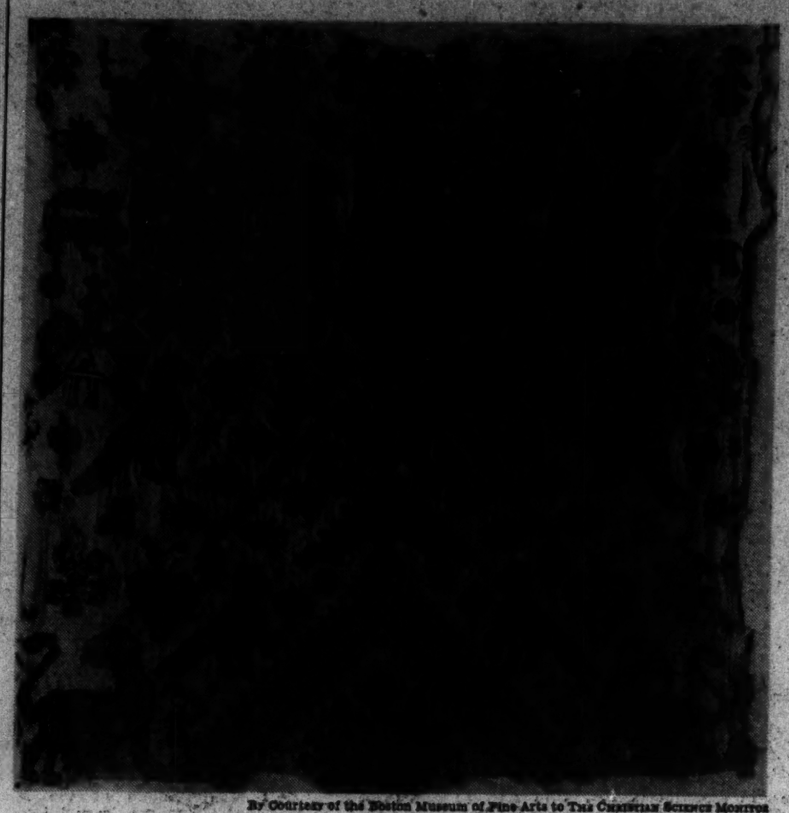
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 3 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
CSP-6

Icarus in the White Mountains

With spears of hickory for shoes,
he whips the hill, the silver hone.
He burns the singing snow, he falls
oblique as on a falcon's cruise,
then diagraphs a herringbone
as, slow and wingless, up he crawls.

—DILYS BENNETT LAING, in "Another England." (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce.)



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FRAGMENT OF OLD GREEK EMBROIDERY

The Greek islands have yielded some interesting and beautiful embroideries. This is a fragment of a "bed tent," probably made in the seventeenth century, and attributed to the Greek island, Kos. Traditional symbols were preserved in the stitchery of the natives, most of whom may have been unfamiliar with the original meanings.

Lamb in New Lodgings

I HAVE BEEN TURNED OUT of my chambers in the Temple by a landlord who wanted them for himself; but I have got other at No. 4, Inner Temple Lane, far more commodious and roomy. I have two rooms on third floor and five rooms above, with an inner staircase to myself, and all new painted, &c., and all for 30 l. a year! . . . The rooms are delicious, and the best look backwards into Hare Court, where there is a pump always going. Just now it is dry. Hare Court trees come in at the window, so that it's like living in a garden. I try to persuade myself it is much pleasanter than Mitre Court; but, alas! the household gods are slow to come in a new mansion. They are in their infancy to me; I do not feel them yet; no hearth has blazed to them yet.—From "Everybody's Lamb," edited by A. C. WARD. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

ΑΛΗΘΗΣ ΟΥΣΙΑ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Τί εἶναι ἡ ἀληθὴς οὐσία, καὶ πόθεν προέρχεται; Πῶς δυνάμεθα νὰ βεβαιωθῶμεν περὶ τῆς ἀποκτήσεώς της; Αὐτὰ εἶναι μερικὰ τῶν πραγμάτων τὰ ὁποῖα τὰ ἄτομα καὶ τὰ ἔθνη ζητοῦν νὰ μάθουν σήμερον. Διότι πολλοὶ κακοὶ σκοποὶ φαίνεται νὰ χρησιμοποιοῦν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐν τῇ προσπαθείᾳ των νὰ ἀποκτήσουν ὑλικὰ κτήματα καὶ πλοῦτον εἰς βάρος ἄλλου. Ὑπάρχουν ἐπίσης ἐκεῖνοι οἵτινες ἔχουν ζητήσῃ ἐπὶ μακρὸν καὶ εἰς μάτην νὰ ἀνακτήσουν αὐτὰ ποὺ θεωροῦνται κανονικὴ ὑγεία καὶ διανοητικὸν σθένος.

Ἂς μελετήσωμεν κάτι περὶ ἐκείνου ποὺ ὁ Κύριος ἡμῶν Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, ἐδίδαξε τοὺς μαθητάς του περὶ τῆς ἀληθοῦς οὐσίας.

Ὁ Πέτρος καὶ ὁ Ἰωάννης, οἱ ταπεινοὶ οὗτοι ἁλιεῖς εἶχον ἀποκτήσῃ κατὰ τὴν μαθητείαν των παρὰ τῷ Κυρίῳ, μίαν πνευματικὴν ἀντίληψιν τῆς πανταχοῦ προσιτότητος τῆς ἀληθοῦς οὐσίας. Ἡ γνῶσις αὕτη ἱκάνωσεν αὐτοὺς νὰ ἱκανοποιήσουν τὰς ἀνθρωπίνας ἀνάγκας καὶ δι' ἑαυτοὺς καὶ δι' ἄλλους, καθὼς ἡ περίστασις ἀπῄτει. Δὲν ἦτο λοιπὸν ἐκπληκτικὸν τὸ ὅτι μίαν ἡμέραν ὅτε ἕνας χωλὸς τοὺς ἐζήτησεν ἐλεημοσύνην καθὼς εἰσήρχοντο εἰς τὸ ἱερόν, τῷ ἔδωσαν πάρα πολὺ σπουδαιότερον ἀπὸ ὀλίγα λεπτὰ—τὴν διαρκῆ θεραπείαν τῆς χωλότητός του.

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος, πιστεύων ἀναμφιβόλως ὅτι θὰ ἔμενε πάντοτε χωλός, δὲν εἶχε ποτὲ πρὶν ἀνοίξῃ τὴν θύραν τῆς σκέψεως του ἵνα λάβῃ μίαν τόσον θαυμασίαν δυνατότητα, ὅπως αὐτὴν τῆς ἀποκαταστάσεως τῆς ὑγείας του. Προφανῶς ἡ ὑψίστη ἐλπίς του νὰ κερδίζῃ τὰ ἀναγκαῖα χρήματα μὲ τὰ ὁποῖα νὰ ἱκανοποιῇ τὰς καθημερινάς του ἀνάγκας, ἦτο νὰ τίθεται "καθ' ἡμέραν πρὸς τὴν θύραν τοῦ ἱεροῦ . . . τοῦ αἰτεῖν ἐλεημοσύνην παρὰ τῶν εἰσπορευομένων εἰς τὸ ἱερόν" (Πράξεις 3:2). Ἀλλ' ὁ Πέτρος ἔφερεν εἰς φῶς μὲ ὀλίγας λέξεις τὸ μέγα πνευματικὸν γεγονὸς ὅτι ἡ δύναμις ἥτις δύναται νὰ ἐκτοπίσῃ ὅρη ἀνθρωπίνης δοξασίας—εἴτε πτωχείας, ἀσθενείας, ἀδρανείας, ἢ ἄλλου κακοῦ—εἶναι ἡ πνευματικὴ σκέψις ἥτις ἀναγνωρίζει τὴν ἀληθῆ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου υἱότητα πρὸς τὸν Θεόν.

Διατάσσων τὸν ἄνθρωπον νὰ στρέψῃ τὸ βλέμμα του ἢ τὴν προσοχήν ἐπ' αὐτόν, ὁ Πέτρος εἶπε (Πράξεις 3:6), "Ἀργύριον καὶ χρυσίον οὐχ ὑπάρχει μοι· ὃ δὲ ἔχω, τοῦτό σοι δίδωμι. Ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τοῦ Ναζωραίου ἔγειραι καὶ περιπάτει." Καὶ ἐπειδὴ ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὑπήκουσεν ἀπολύτως, πρῶτον τὴν ἐντολήν νὰ ἀνοίξῃ τὴν σκέψιν του, καὶ δεύτερον τὴν ἐντολήν νὰ ἐγερθῇ καὶ νὰ περιπατήσῃ, ἔλαβε μίαν μεγάλην ἀμοιβήν—τὴν ἀπόδειξιν τῆς πραγματικῆς οὐσίας. Ἡ σκέψις τῆς ἀνικανότητος εἶχεν ἐκτοπισθῇ ὑπὸ τῆς δεκτικότητος πρὸς τὴν πνευματικὴν δύναμιν ἣν εἶχεν ἀποκτήσῃ ὁ Πέτρος κατὰ τὴν μαθητείαν του παρὰ τῷ Χριστῷ Ἰησοῦ. Ἡ θεία δύναμις, ἐννοουμένη καὶ ἐφαρμοζομένη, ἱκάνωσε τὸν Πέτρον νὰ ἐκτελέσῃ τὴν θεραπείαν ταύτην. Ὅταν ἡ συνείδησις τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀφυπνίσθῃ ὑπὸ τοῦ Λόγου τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς μόνης δυνάμεως καὶ τοῦ μόνου δημιουργοῦ, τὸ σῶμα ἀνταποκρίθη φυσικῶς καὶ κατέστη κανονικὸν καὶ ἐνεργόν.

Δὲν εἶχεν αὐτὸς οὗτος ὁ Πέτρος ἀλλάξῃ τελείως τὴν σύλληψίν του τῆς οὐσίας ἐνῷ ἦτο μελετητὴς τῆς διδασκαλίας τοῦ Κυρίου; Βεβαιότατα! Ὁ ἐπιτήδειος οὗτος ἁλιεύς, ὅστις ἐκοπίασε κάτωτε εἰς τὴν λίμνην τῆς Γαλιλαίας καθ' ὅλην τὴν νύκτα, μόνον νὰ εὕρῃ τὰ δίκτυά του κενά, καὶ κατόπιν ἅμα ὑπήκουσε τὴν ἐντολὴν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ νὰ τὰ ῥίψῃ εἰς τὸ δεξιὸν μέρος, τὰ εὗρεν ὑπερπλήρη, εἶχεν ὄντως μάθῃ ἕνα μάθημα περὶ τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι ἀληθῶς. Σήμερον ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη, ἡ ἰδία Ἐπιστήμη τοῦ Χριστοῦ ἣν ἤσκησεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς, μᾶς διδάσκει πῶς δυνάμεθα νὰ ῥίψωμεν τὰς σκέψεις μας εἰς τὸ δεξιὸν μέρος, ὅπου αἱ ἀποδείξεις τῆς ἀγαθότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀφθονοῦν.

Δὲν χρειάζεται νὰ ἐργαζώμεθα ἐπιπόνως, ἐλπίζοντες νὰ κερδίσωμεν τὰ πρὸς τὸ ζῆν, ἢ νὰ ἐπιχειρῶμεν νὰ ἀποταμιεύωμεν ὑλικὰ κτήματα ἐν τῇ ἐλπίδι ὅτι θὰ ἀποκτήσωμεν οὐσίαν, ἢ νὰ ζητῶμεν διὰ ὑλικῶν μέσων νὰ ἐπαναφέρωμεν αὐτὸ ποὺ φαίνεται νὰ εἶναι ἀπωλεσθεῖσα ὑγεία. Ἡ συναίσθησίς μας τῆς οὐσίας ἐξαρτᾶται ἀπὸ τὰς πνευματικὰς σκέψεις ποὺ φιλοξενοῦμεν. Εἰς σελίδα 468 τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν), ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει, "Οὐσία εἶναι ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ εἶναι αἰώνιον, καὶ ἀνεπίδεκτον δυσαρμονίας καὶ παρακμῆς." Ἡ οὐσία εἶναι "ἀνεπίδεκτος" ἀσθενούς καταστάσεως, εἶναι "ἀνεπίδεκτος" πτωχοποιήσεως. Διατί; Διότι εἶναι αἰώνιος Νοῦς ἡ Ἀλήθεια, καὶ συνεπῶς εἶναι πέραν τῶν θεωριῶν καὶ δοξασιῶν διὰ τῶν ὁποίων ἡ ὑλικὴ αἴσθησις δὰ ἐδέσμευε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους μὲ δεσμὰ δυσαρμονίας ἢ ἀπωλείας. Ἡ πνευματικὴ αἴσθησις ἢ ἐπιστημονικὴ γνῶσις τῆς ὁλότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς τελειότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς εἰκόνος τοῦ Θεοῦ, δὲν δύναται νὰ διχθῇ ἢ ἐξαλειφθῇ. Κατανικᾷ τὰς δοξασίας τῆς ὑλικῆς σκέψεως. Ἀποδεικνύει ἀναντιῤῥήτως ὅτι ἡ Ἀλήθεια, ὅταν ἐννοῆται, ἱκανοποιεῖ πᾶσαν ἀνάγκην.

Τὰ πλούτη τῆς πνευματικῆς σκέψεως δὲν ἐλαττοῦνται ὑπὸ τῶν διακυμάνσεων τῶν χρηματιστηρίων, ὑπὸ τῶν πολέμων, ἢ ὑπὸ ἄλλων ὑλικῶν ἀλλαγῶν. Ἡ οὐσία τῆς θεοειδοῦς σκέψεως κυβερνᾷ ἁρμονίως τὴν πεῖράν μας. Ἡ σοφία ἥτις προέρχεται ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ ὁδηγεῖ εἰς τὸν δρόμον τῆς δικαιοσύνης, οὐχὶ εἰς ταλαντώσεις τοῦ κέρδους ἢ τῆς ἀπωλείας ἐν τῷ χρηματιστηρίῳ. "Ἐν ὁδοῖς δικαιοσύνης περιπατῶ . . . ἵνα μερίσω τοῖς ἐμὲ ἀγαπῶσιν ὕπαρξιν, καὶ τοὺς θησαυροὺς αὐτῶν ἐμπλήσω ἀγαθῶν" (Παροιμίαι 8:20, 21), εἶναι μία ὑπόσχεσις ἣν πολλοὶ μελετηταὶ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἀποδεικνύουν βασίμον σήμερον.

Ἡ διδασκαλία τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης βασίζεται ἐπὶ τοῦ πνευματικοῦ γεγονότος ὅτι ὁ Θεός, ἡ θεία Ἀγάπη, εἶναι ἡ μόνη οὐσία καὶ δύναμις, καὶ εἶναι πανταχοῦ παροῦσα. Εἴτε εἰς τὰς ἡσύχους στιγμὰς τῆς πολυασχόλου ἡμέρας εἴτε ἐν τῷ μέσῳ τοῦ συνωστισμοῦ καὶ τοῦ θορύβου τῶν ὡρῶν τῆς ἐργασίας, ἡ γνῶσις αὕτη, διατηρουμένη εἰς τὴν σκέψιν εἰς ἔξωσιν τῶν ὑλικῶν δοξασιῶν, θὰ προσθέσῃ πράγματι εἰς τὸ ταμεῖόν μας τῆς ὑγείας ἥτις εἶναι διαρκής, πλοῦτον ὅστις εἶναι πνευματικῶς ἐξησφαλισμένος, καὶ καλὸν ὅπερ εἶναι ἀπρόσβλητον. Εἰς σελίδα 494 τοῦ Science and Health, ἡ Mrs. Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Ἐπιστήμης ταύτης τοῦ Χριστοῦ, μᾶς διαβεβαιοῖ στοργικῶς ὅτι "ἡ θεία Ἀγάπη πάντοτε ἱκανοποίησε καὶ πάντοτε θὰ ἱκανοποιῇ πᾶσαν ἀνθρωπίνην ἀνάγκην."

Μὲ ὁποίαν εὐγνωμοσύνην καὶ πεποίθησιν λοιπὸν δυνάμεθα νὰ δεχθῶμεν καὶ χρησιμοποιήσωμεν τὴν ἀληθῆ οὐσίαν!

Πληροφορίαι φερόμεναι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Remember What You Like

MY NEIGHBOR, Mrs. TRAVIS, toiled up the stairs and made for the Martha Washington in the corner of the room. She wore an expression so eloquent that I hardly needed to ask:

"Well, where did you put it this time?"

Because, of course, her married daughter, Myra, had certainly been at her again. I knew the signs. And I knew Mrs. Travis.

* * *

"It's Great-uncle Charley's portrait," she explained, when her breath came back. "I can't, for the life of me, tell what I did with it. When that air-warden said we should clear out the attic, I had to hurry."

"And Myra says," I suggested, "that you promised to keep it for her new house, and that you've probably forgotten and thrown it away."

"Exactly." That had been the story about a number of other treasures ever since Myra had come to visit her mother. Mrs. Travis relaxed when she found she needn't explain.

"Myra's so neat," she sighed. "She always knows where she puts things, and she thinks I should. 'A place for everything and everything in its place,' you know."

* * *

"But what," I asked, "would she consider the proper place for Great-uncle Charley when not on view? How does she decide such matters?"

"That's just it." My neighbor's gray eyes began to twinkle. "It seems there are various shelves in the store-room that fairly shriek suitability, and yet I never thought of any of them. At least, I don't think I did. Actually, everything I own IS in its own place, where I like it to be, but I can't always explain just why each struck me as the proper one in the beginning. I had my reasons. And even when I remember what they were, Myra thinks they're silly."

"For instance?" (I loved to urge her on.)

* * *

"Well, there are my mending things. I like to keep them in the drawer of the gate-leg, so that I can get at them without leaving the room. She thinks they should be in the sewing-cabinet, which is full of recipe books. I have a clothes-hamper in my closet and a chest of drawers in the bathroom, because I like it that way. For soap and towels and things. And my shoes BELONG in the linen closet. She says that isn't done. But I don't care. Also," and my friend made the rueful little grimace that so often delighted me, "a lot of my possessions seem to have minds of their own. Sometimes a pair of slippers just insists on being put in one of those bathroom drawers. And, when I want them again, I forget why it seemed such a good place for them at the time."

Mrs. Travis began to laugh at a related thought. "Where do you suppose Great-uncle Charley wanted to be?" she asked between chuckles. "I ought to be able to guess."

"That's an idea," I thought, remembering the story of the village youth who considered where a donkey would want to go and found the lost animal when everyone else had failed.

* * *

But my neighbor liked to talk her problem through. "Of course," she admitted, "sometimes I just dump things, and forget where, and that's pretty awful to anyone like Myra. I make lists, but that doesn't help much either. They're comprehensive lists, which would be useful if I could remember which thing went where."

Those scraps of paper, covered with notes, really were extraordinary.

"You have a conviction," I guessed, "that, once you have a thing down on paper, it should take care of itself."

"Certainly," she nodded. "I don't give it another thought. You see, there's always so much else that I like to think about."

Yes, that was the real reason, I had already concluded. Mrs. Travis couldn't ever be persuaded that the mechanics of living were vitally important. She remembered the necessary details and let the rest go.

None of her store of recollections was too solemn. And I often wondered why until it occurred to me that this was because her mind had grasped the precise human significance of everything, grave and gay, ridiculous, inconsequential, inspiring. Each had its own place, its proper relation to every other. I believe that she really thought Myra's orderliness far more significant and valuable than her own.

"And she really enjoys it!" she marveled.

* * *

A little later, Myra rang the bell and hooted up the stairwell.

"I found it. Wrapped in Grandmother's crazyquilt. Mother, you're priceless!"

Mrs. Travis twinkled again. "Uncle Charley was a cold body," she explained. "He always liked to bundle himself up. Hence the quilt, I suppose. I was saving that to send to Cousin Minnie on her birthday. She always admired it. Don't say I shouldn't have remembered in time. Did I ever forget a birthday?"

Nor a kindness either, I thought, knowing full well that this visit of hers had been not for her own relief, but for mine. There had been a reason why I needed companionship and diversion from my own problem for that one hour. Those, too, were things she liked to remember.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

From Singapore to Boston Under Sail

THE SHIP WAS LOADED, hatches were caulked and secured, and we were ready for sea. The day of our departure broke bright and clear. Twelve brawny, sun-tanned sailors manned the big capstan on the deck of the gallant forecastle; and to the old familiar chantey, "Hurrah, My Boys, We Are Homeward Bound," the anchor was weighed and sails set. Gathering headway before a favoring offshore breeze, we began our homeward voyage.

Can I ever forget it? It was a sight to thrill the most callous and hardened of our clan. Yards squared, we gave her all the muslin she could carry, and with the American ensign fluttering from the mizzen peak, we gracefully picked our way through the fleet at anchor, responding to their cheers and farewells as we answered the dip of their flags with our own. By noon the shoreline of Singapore harbor was lost in the hazy distance astern, and we were now heading for open water.

We had sailed from New York seven months before; now our destination was Boston, the home port of the *Hoogly*. The first few hundred miles took us through the Java Sea, and, passing a number of smaller islands, we next were skirting the coast line of Sumatra with the lofty mountain ranges of Java looming up in the distance ahead, and by sunset were negotiating the passage through Funda Straits to enter the Indian Ocean. . . .

Shaping our course to the south and west, we steered straight for the northern entrance to the Mozambique Channel, a body of water created by the eastern coast line of South Africa on one side and the entire west coast of the island of Madagascar on the other. On a beautiful Sunday morning we rounded the extreme southern headland of this African continent, the Cape of Good Hope; the well-known Table Mountains were easily distinguishable, losing themselves in the endless ranges of hills and valleys beneath the horizon, and we were now on the last leg of our home stretch—and a long leg it was. The entire Atlantic Ocean, both north and south, had to be traversed at its greatest width: the stretch from the Cape of Good Hope diagonally across the equator to our destination on the North American continent, with only one tiny speck of terra firma along the five thousand miles of water waste on which our eyes would be privileged to gaze for a few hours—that lonely pile of rugged mountains, St. Helena. . . .

The American seafaring world of those days made its proud boast that there was never anything anywhere more absolutely spotless, stainless, nothing more spick and span, from stem to stern, from truck to keel, than an American deepwater vessel entering her home port; and I am making bold to say that every living salt of earlier days will register his vote in favor of this statement. If ever there was a spot on land or sea where cleanliness was assigned a place next to godliness and where this belief was preached and practiced twenty-five hours out of every twenty-four, day in and day out, it was on board these vessels. The *Hoogly* scrupulously lived up to this tradition. "Clean ship" from now on was the order of the day. We cleaned chainlockers and anchor chains, tarred standing rigging, scrubbed and painted, scraped spars, holystoned and sandpapered decks, and varnished bright work. There was cleaning up and down, fore and aft, and when the job was finally finished, it required no stretch of the imagination to say that she looked like she had been "peeled out of an eggshell." To watch one of these vessels entering port was a picture never to be forgotten.

There she heaves in sight! Tossing as in disdain the fleecy white spray from her glistening sides and running before a smart breeze, all of her snow-white sails set, she is now rounding the last headland and proudly entering the harbor of her home port. She looks the thing she really is, a thing of life and beauty. Once more having measured up to all that was expected of her, she has completed the voyage and returned home safely. You could easily believe her conscious of her achievement. To us of the old school such a sight had in it something with which the modern steamship, with all its palatial trimmings and furnishings, cannot compete. There is no comparison; they are simply not in the same class.—From "There Go the Ships," by CAPTAIN RUDOLPH SMALE. (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers, Ltd.) Used by special permission of the copyright owners.

He Came Quickly

He came quickly across the hill
Escaping the last gray light
Of the day.
He seemed eager
To wrap the cloak of night
About him.

When he passed by
He didn't see me,
Though I saw him
And his black eyes
Fixed on the night
Below the hill.

I turned to the waning light,
Wondering about him,
And back again to see
Whether he had gone.
The road bore no sign
Of him,
Or that he had ever passed that way.

He came from across the hill,
Though there are no houses there
Or anything of interest.
Just a great black forest
Above a swamp.
I have seen cowslips
Growing there.

CARLETON LOWENBERG

Science and Health
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges $2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, small type, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges 4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, special Bible paper, gilt edges 5.00
De Luxe Edition, black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather, wide margins, gilt edges 6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges 7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges 7.50
Reader's Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS
Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

ALFRED PITTMAN, *Publishers' Agent*
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Catalogs showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Purwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Stalin's Talks of Second Front Never Included 'or Else' ..... ***By J. C. H.***

Premier Stalin's twenty-fifth anniversary speech has clarified United Nations atmosphere enormously. In fact, not since Russia, Britain, and America found themselves all fighting the same enemy, has there emerged from Moscow such a contribution to better relations between Moscow and Washington and London.

Mr. Stalin made his contribution in two fields, present military relations and postwar political relations. In the military field what counted was what he had to say about the "second front," and how he said it.

Previous to his speech a series of incidents had built up a feeling in both Washington and London that whenever "second front" was mentioned in Moscow it had an implied "or else" hanging at the end of the sentence. Mr. Stalin's own public remarks, off-the-record accounts of speeches at diplomatic dinners in Moscow, the famous letter to the Associated Press correspondent in Moscow, private reports from members of Wendell Willkie's entourage on his recent Moscow trip, all contributed to a feeling both in Washington and London that Russia was seriously considering at the very least going its own way in the postwar settlement. Many people read even more into the tone of Moscow's "second front" remarks and saw in them a Russian threat to sign a separate peace with the Germans at any moment.

Explanation of Nazi Advances

In his speech Mr. Stalin lays heavy emphasis on the absence of a second front throughout this past season's military campaign in Russia. He mentions "the absence of a second front" six different times and four other times he uses "second front" in his discussion of the military situation in Russia. These references are always used as an explanation of the advances German armies made this season.

But nowhere in the speech is there anything which sounds like an "or else" clause dangling unstated at the end of the sentence. On the contrary, the net tone of the whole speech, while having the coldness of tone which goes with factual, objective analysis, reads like invitations to Washington and London for closer co-operation in all things.

The "second front" references are presented as an explanation to the Russian people of past events, an explanation of why more Russian soil is under the Nazi heel this winter instead of less.

Such statements do, of course, suggest disappointment, perhaps even some resentment, over the failure to open that "second front" on the continent during the summer. One may read into them an implication that the Russians are unlikely to accept the American offensive in Africa as being a "second front," but nowhere do they suggest any threat or even hint that Russia will go its own way if Britain and America fail to meet the Soviet concept of what a "second front" should be.

On the contrary, Stalin makes a detailed case for a positive statement that relations among the Anglo-Soviet-American group have been steadily improving and are now progressing toward a real fighting alliance. In reaching this conclusion he takes into full account the arguments of those who say that ideological differences will prevent the Anglo-Soviet-America coalition from ever functioning. He cites the record and concludes that "we have facts and figures pointing to a progressive rapprochement between the members of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition and their uniting into a single fighting alliance."

Coming from Joseph Stalin who was supposed by some analysts and returned travelers to be on the verge of making his separate peace with Hitler this is like the dawn after a night of thunderstorms. Whatever Joseph Stalin may think of our Mediterranean strategy, he certainly is going a long ways to remove any belief that he wants to pull out of the coalition fighting Hitler today.

He goes even farther. His speech included a definition of the war aims of the United Nations which might have come from the pen of Woodrow Wilson or Cordell Hull. It reads:

"Abolition of racial exclusiveness, equality of nations and integrity of their territories, liberation of enslaved nations and restoration of their sovereign rights; the right of every nation to arrange its affairs as it wishes, economic aid to nations that have suffered and assistance to them in attaining their material welfare, restoration of democratic liberties, the destruction of the Hitlerite regime."

Improvement of Relations

The cynics and the skeptics have a perfect right to go to work on any such millennial platform coming from anyone. The interesting thing about it is that it invites collaboration with Washington and London on postwar issues. Whether Russia means it literally, any more than the Foreign Office in London or the State Department in Washington would mean any similar declaration to be taken literally, is beside the point.

Stalin has gone to considerable length in his speech to assert his desire not only to maintain good relations with Washington and London, but to improve them. This should remove any idea that Moscow is trying to point a pistol at our heads and force us to military decisions against our own better judgment.

They may not like our decisions in Moscow. They are using our failure to open the "second front" during the summer to explain Russian reverses to the Russian people. They may hope that contant talk about the "second front" will spur us on a bit. But Stalin certainly eschewed the "or else" clause which had been widely assumed in Anglo-American quarters all summer.

'Second Front' Opens on the 'Fifth Continent'

By Russell H. Lens, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dark Africa in the Spotlight

Africa is a "dark continent" only in name. With dramatic suddenness, it has become the beacon light of victory and freedom. From the rolling deserts of the North, where United States and British forces are landing and General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Panzer army is reeling under the blows of General Bernard L. Montgomery's troops, to the Cape of Good Hope, the vast back door of Europe is the key area in the global strategic picture.

If they can clear out the Axis forces from Libya and dominate the North of Africa from French West Africa to Suez, the United Nations will be in position to accomplish the following things:

1. Invade Europe by way of Italy and/or the Balkans.
2. Move into the Middle East for a juncture with Russian forces, possibly in Iraq and Iran, thus barring the door definitely to German and Japanese union and removing the threat of a two-way advance against India.
3. Supply Gen Draja Mikhailovitch in Yugoslavia and guerrilla troops in Greece and elsewhere in the Balkans with sufficient arms and ammunition for offensive action.
4. Force the Germans to withdraw the bulk of their strength from Russia and dispose it thinly over a 2,000-mile area in Southern Europe.
5. Force the Germans to withdraw a substantial proportion of their holding strength in Western Europe opposite the British Isles.
6. Open the Mediterranean to the free flow of vital supplies to India and to United Nations forces opposing the Japanese in the Far East.

The above map shows in detail the type of territory through which the United Nations pincers now are closing upon the Axis in Africa.

In its long history, Africa, "the dark continent," has seen much oppression and exploitation. Conquerors from Alexander to Napoleon and Rommel have tramped over its desert trails and within its deep recesses the march of progress has been stunted and slow.

It is fitting, therefore, that it should be the springboard from which the forces of liberation and victory bring light to a new "dark continent"—and Europe.

From Bengasi to Capetown, Africa Is Being Converted Into a Giant Springboard for Possible Invasion of Europe by Allied Arms

The Country Speaks: California

Russian Symphony Echoes in the Desert ..... ***By K. H. Hendrick***

"That country is the fairest," said Emerson in his essay called "Heroism," "which is inhabited by the noblest minds."

By such a standard, what could be said in sufficient praise of the California desert only a handful of nights ago, when the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, taking gargantuan stretches of sand for its music hall, played Shostakovitch's Seventh Symphony for upward of 20,000 soldiers of commando caliber?

Ed Ainsworth of the Los Angeles Times' editorial staff told a few of us about it while we finished the apple pie at a luncheon given by the United Nations Committee. Here we were, Czechs, Serbs, Americans, Dutchmen, Englishmen, talking about the remakings of the world, and Mr. Ainsworth's word picture of what had just happened near Camp Young reminded us that a scene in such surroundings could be reproduced only a few score miles away. Yet with this difference of great music.

Los Angeles people had heard the Seventh Symphony the night before its astonishing desert performance in the vast but inadequate Shrine Auditorium. Leopold Stokowski, directing, had achieved magnificence with an orchestra that had only twice rehearsed the music composed in warring Russia. The audience was wild with enthusiasm. That was to be expected. But to see men in uniform standing in masses half hidden by the night and distance—that was a heroic experience.

The Desert Taken Over

Those men are in training under conditions that African deserts can scarcely rival.

They are men from every walk of life. Some of them, undoubtedly, are symphony lovers. But many of them, it is safe to say, had never heard a symphony orchestra before, and few of them would have given up a furlough for the classics. But Mr. Stokowksi was never more flattered by an audience.

"Stokowski raised his hands," Mr. Ainsworth said, "and Shostakovitch took over the California desert." And he added, "At the peak it was hard to tell whether the conductor's white hair or Old Glory was waving with more fervor in the night breeze."

This was just part of a program built specially for men in the fighting forces. The members of Local 47, Musicians Mutual Protection Association, with other entertainers, made the 290-mile round trip by bus or car from Los Angeles at their own expense.

Valor in Thunderous Music

Edward G. Robinson was there to open the show. He told how Shostakovitch, the young Russian soldier-composer, kept leaving his piano to fight the fires of Leningrad, and how he reached into the flames for a vision of Russia's unconquerability and turned what he found and felt into thunderous music.

Madame Litvinoff was there, telling our boys of her own son fighting with the Russian air force.

Lilian Harvey, the English motion-picture actress who had a price set on her head by Hitler, came to say Godspeed to men who might soon be seeing battlefields she had seen.

Hollywood notables put on a show after the Seventh Symphony and Tchaikovsky's "Waltz of the Flowers" that kept the men standing for hours and enthusiastic every minute that they stood.

"The hero is not fed on sweets," said Emerson, but when music-makers go deep into the desert to play for thousands of men who are learning soldiery under wind, sun, sand, stars, and storm, it is not feeding them pastry but strong meat to call up harmonies from the strings, horns, woodwinds, and drums of a great orchestra.

To Change the Subject:

The Age of Perambulation ..... ***By Ralph W. Cessna***

For the first time in nearly 20 years we're without an automobile. Yes, I know, there are thousands, maybe millions, of others like us. Probably that is one reason why we're having such a good time about it. Maybe if we were the only ones we'd feel very much persecuted and self-sacrificing. But as it is, the adjustment was no adjustment at all.

We live only a block and a half from where I get the train to work, two blocks and a half from church, two blocks and a half from school, and four blocks from the grocery store and a nice movie theater. True, it's over a mile to the beach. But the swimming season's over, and we'll take care of that problem next summer when it arrives. Meanwhile we manage very well—and, besides, next year's income tax is all paid!

The important thing is, though, like so many others, we've discovered that we have legs. And in using them we've discovered that we live in a very attractive and interesting community. We've found houses that we never saw before. We've discovered that chestnut trees are among the last to shed their leaves. We've become acquainted with some squirrels that live up the street a way. We've found that our cat likes to take walks, too. She trails along with us like a dog. We've found that we can make one errand do the work of two.

No trips out to the forest preserve for picnics. But again, that's something one doesn't do in the winter time. And winter is just about here.

What useful and enjoyable vehicles bicycles are. You don't forget about your legs when you ride a bicycle. But you skim along so smoothly, with the wind trying to blow your hat off. We wonder where bicycles have been all these years since we rode one back and forth to the sixth grade over in Albion. Thinking along this line makes us, as a matter of fact, wonder a little ruefully about those roller skates we put into the salvage collection. Next summer there will probably be some roller skates around, though.

Auto riding is fun, now that we think back on it. Autos are handy enough things to have around. And I guess our peacetime economy was pretty much built on automobiles. So we won't go so far in our reformation as to construct our lives irretrievably around roller skates and bicycles and legs. There will be autos again—we wonder what they'll look like—and there will be a time when income taxes won't take so much of our budget.

Meanwhile, believe it or not, we're having fun. We joke about where we've parked the car when we come out of the movies, and at night someone always says "did you put the car up and lock the garage doors?" Then we all laugh, and get our hats and go out for one of those swell walks.

One Sunday we walked seven miles. We enjoyed every single step of the way. We don't do that every day or every Sunday, but it showed us what can be done. Distances have grown immeasurably shorter. It seems that we cover more ground with each stride now, than in the days when we walked only from the curb to the front door.

We don't feel at all heroic or martyred about it. There are so many compensating factors that it is not hard in the least to look upon the experience as a very rich one.

When they start making automobiles again, we'll buy one. But I wonder if we won't keep on with our walking. I think so.

The Huguenots—Champions of Freedom

Along Freedom's Trails
Fourth of 30 Articles

By R. H. Markham
New Rochelle, N. Y.

One of the favorite figures in American history is Paul Revere whose ancestors were French Protestants, known as Huguenots. The glamour surrounding this New England patriot becomes still greater when we recall the stupendous world drama that brought him to our shores.

And with him many other such Frenchmen. Three Presidents of our Continental Congress were of Huguenot descent. So was the first Chief of our Supreme Court. Huguenots were settled throughout all the thirteen Colonies, but were especially numerous in South Carolina, Virginia, New York and New England. There are few historic buildings in Boston so much revered as Faneuil Hall, built by the grandson of Pierre Faneuil, a Huguenot from the tragic French city of La Rochelle. In it the leaders of the American Revolution held their meetings and in it meetings dedicated to liberty are still held, even in 1942.

Boston abounds in such relics of these unconquerable fighters for freedom but a still greater number of their memorials are found in New York and its vicinity. The very first group of settlers on Manhattan Island, though coming from The Netherlands and accepted as Dutchmen, were largely Huguenots. And a century before the Revolutionary War a purely Huguenot town was founded on Long Island about twenty miles from New York's present City Hall. The place was called New Rochelle after the Huguenot stronghold of the same name in France, from which all Protestants were expelled.

The French Huguenots have been so completely assimilated that most Americans are ignorant of their heroic part in establishing New World freedom. No group which has entered into the composition of our nation has paid a greater price for freedom than the Huguenots nor established a more exalted tradition of incorruptible loyalty to ideals.

Although the French language was preserved in New Rochelle for two full generations and along the Hudson River for an even longer time, most of the Huguenot colonists identified themselves indistinguishably with the new nation being formed in the New World. They learned to speak English as well as the other settlers, and became as aggressively and devotedly American as the English or Irish or Scotch. Many of them were leaders in patriotic ventures. Their supreme aim was to help found a free country rather than to serve as an outpost of an oppressive empire.

The reason for this national self-effacement was that they, more than any other group, had learned from experience that the ultimate issue in all the terrible struggles of that time was not of one nation against another, but of freedom against despotism. Men of many nations had joined to rob the Huguenots of freedom, so the Huguenots joined with the men and women of many nations to found a free country strong enough to defy tyrants.

Most progressive Americans for many decades have been inclined to look upon France as one of Europe's principal homes of freedom. And they are not mistaken, for France has often been that. But more than once France has been a stronghold of despotism.

The essential cleavage now in Europe is that of absolutism and privilege against freedom and the rights of common men. It cuts across all national boundaries. And that is not new; it is in accordance with old traditions that Laval and his accomplices have joined with reactionaries from Spain, Italy, Austria, Germany, Croatia, Slovakia, Hungary to oppress and exploit other Frenchmen. Such a characteristic division of Europe reached one of its most tragic climaxes in France during the century after America was discovered. At that time, progressive, middle-class city people launched a crusade to free Europe from almost indescribable tyranny. Their attempt provoked the most furious struggle the western world had yet undergone. All the privileged groups in all countries combined to defeat the seekers of liberty.

In few lands was the fight more relentless than in France, where the champions of freedom were mostly followers of the Frenchman Calvin, and bore the special name of Huguenots. They were essentially Puritans; living at a time of horrible profligacy, they were distinguished by their purity. Scorning the lavish luxury that was flaunted all about them, they observed simplicity and plainness. They maintained good schools, read the Bible, shunned superstitions and were skilled in trade and industry. Economically independent and spiritually free, they opposed a despotic state and tyrannical church. More than 400 years ago they proclaimed ideals not unlike many now proclaimed by American leaders and they tried to embody them in government.

The Huguenots wanted to pray in peace, to read the Bible without molestation, to give their children some enlightenment, to be freed from some of the burden of supporting a flagrantly oppressive nobility and clergy, that owned almost two-thirds of France, and to have some voice in government. That seems a very modest aim. They wished neither to provoke violence nor to take up arms. But because of their striving toward a degdee of independence and self-respect the favored groups set out to destroy them.

They attacked the Huguenots in their meeting houses and homes, massacred them, assassinated their leaders and leagued with foreign powers to effect their utter extermination. Strange to say, the most furious supporters of the oppressors in this carnage were the masses who were most oppressed. They helped the despoilers of France continue in their pillage and the enslavers of the French nation to continue the bondage. So for a full hundred years the Huguenots had to keep up one of the most terrible struggles ever carried on, and in the end they lost.

Eventually they were overwhelmed and their movement in France was wiped out. Their property was taken. Their churches were destroyed. Many of their villages were burned. Some of the Huguenots recanted. More than half a million were killed. A far larger number sought refuge in foreign lands, giving up their nationality.

The Huguenots' chief stronghold in southern France was taken by the forces of absolutism just a little while after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock and then the last act of their terrible and sublime drama began, namely the dispersion. Their history drew to a close as America's was beginning. As their light of freedom was extinguished in France not to burn there again for a century and a half, it flamed out in America.

It was all one light, whether there or here and the Huguenots helped nurture it in America. The light that shone from burning Huguenot churches, from glowing Huguenot heroism, from bright Huguenot visions helped illumine the whole world. French Huguenots making their way as fugitives in the dead of night from their land into foreign countries, became world liberators. They flocked to England, poured into Germany, settled by scores of thousands in Holland.

In a dozen countries as skilled artisans, they tended the forge, plied the loom, directed the whirling lathe and ever kept the fires of freedom burning. On every battle field where free men met tyrants, Huguenots fought. Their defeat was turned to victory and the new world of which they dreamed was born.

They stood at the Thermopylae of the Western World and held the pass for us. They helped prepare the victories which we later won, and the heritage America received was partly the fruit of their long and unsurpassed sacrifice.

Powerful Boston College Puts in Claim as Top-Ranking Grid Team in the Nation

Wings Take Hockey Lead Once Again

By the Associated Press

Detroit's Red Wings were out in front again today in the young National Hockey League race after last night's abbreviated program which saw the difficult "hat trick" pulled in each of the two games played.

The Wings played the Chicago Black Hawks to a 3-3 overtime tie to pick up a point on the idle Toronto Maple leafs and snap their first-place deadlock. Robert (Red) Hamill of Chicago was the hat trick artist of the game, scoring all three of the Hawk goals, but none of his mates could bag the one that would have spelled victory.

Warwick Stars

Grant Warwick, New York's rookie star of last season, banged in three goals at Montreal but that was hardly enough to keep the Canadiens from winning easily, 10-4, and handing the Rangers their third setback in four starts.

Detroit had to come from behind twice to tie the Black Hawks, who were making their second appearance of the season. Connie Brown of the wings opened the scoring in the second period, but Hamill went to work and beat Goalie Johnny Mowers twice in 45 seconds.

Harry Watson tied it up early in the third session, but it took Hamill less than a minute to get his third goal and less than four minutes remained when Mud Bruneteau squared it for Detroit. The teams battled through the extra period without a score.

At Montreal, the Rangers' spotty defense which jelled Saturday night as they stopped the Canadiens, 4-3, in overtime fell apart again to let the Canucks score with monotonous regularity.

Montreal Assault

Gordie Drillon and Buddy O'Connor were the leaders of the Montreal assault with six points each. Drillon had two goals and four assists, while O'Connor bagged one goal and assisted five times.

The Red Wing-Black Hawk tie was the first standoff of the season and gave Detroit a record of two victories, one defeat and a tie. The Wings suffered their first loss Saturday night, 5-2 beating by Toronto's defending champion Maple Leafs, the only club in the circuit still unbeaten and untied.

$50,000 Song and Dance By Crosby and Bob Hope

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Bing Crosby and Bob Hope, the well-known stars of the screen and radio, by their generous donation of time and effort last week end added considerably to their already large circle of admirers here in the San Francisco Bay region. In order to help augment the funds of the American Women's Voluntary Service they played two 9-hole matches against the four leading golfers of the shipyards of this area with the result that the A. W. V. S. will profit by approximately $5,000.

The opponents for Crosby and Hope were automatically chosen on the basis of the rsults of the recent shipyards tournament which gave Jack Finger championships honors and the runner-up position was divided among Henry Suico, Reno Nardin, and Oleg Baloff, in the morning round over the Claremont Country Club course, Crosby, with a two-over par 37 and Hope with a 44 defeated Suico (39) and Narden (40) 1-up before an enthusiastic gallery of 2,500.

Buy a Bond

When the quartet came to the sixth green a voice from the gallery shouted—"Give us a song, Bing." Promptly came Crosby's reply—"I will if you will buy a war bond." With Hope acting as auctioneer the bidding quickly went up to $25,000 and then the bidder—S. A. Reinard, a banker of Oakland, said he would raise it to a $50,000 war band if Hope would dance the second chorus. And so while Bing sang "Honeysuckle Rose" and Hope interspersed his steps with gags the bond was turned over to the A. W. V. S.

When play was resumed Crosby sank an 8-foot putt and after he and Hope had won on the ninth hole, 1-up, he sang two more numbers to a most appreciative audience.

Future Plans

For their afternoon engagement with Finger and Baloff the popular pair crossed the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge and journeyed to the Presidio Golf Club. Once again the entertaining couple scored a 1-up victory, Crosby leading the field with a par equalling 35, Finger (a former State amateur champion) was next with a 36, Hope third with a 40 and Baloff next with a 43. Another good-natured crowd (this time about 3,000) followed the four golfers around the 9 holes and the two entertainers were again in their element. So enjoyable and profitable was the event that plans are already in the making to have Crosby and Hope return here in the very near future.

The shipyards' tournament and the two 9-hole special matches were sponsored by the various Junior Chambers of Commerce of the San Francisco Bay region. In addition to the individual titles there was also a team championship and this was annexed by the four representatives of Moore's yards with an aggregate of 297, the individual scores being—Henry Suico 73; Phil Gordon and Ed Addiego each had a 74; and Tony Parry a 76.

* * *

An interesting competition is taking place this season for the Royal Navy soccer championship of San Francisco between teams representing the Blues and the Indians with the first game resulting in a 3-to-3 tie. With their own British bluejackets cheering them on, the teams gave a splendid display of the ancient sport, the game being a thriller from start to finish. In the first half the Indians dominated the game and chiefly through the efforts of Norman Jones, Fred Blondell, Howard Ford, Charlie Lawler, Bill Sale, and Sam Addencourt they led at the intermission by three goals to nothing.

After a rest and a pep talk the Blues came back and playing sensationally scored two goals in as many minutes, the first by Pat McLuski and the second by Dave French. With only a goal between them the Blues continued to press the attack and it was only the splendid defensive work of Goalie Meanoch and Center-Half Pat Gallagher that kept the attackers at bay. However the Blues were not to be denied and midway through the second half McLuskie, (the dribbling wizard from the Clyde) broke through to tie the score—a fitting end to a splendid contest. **H. Archie Richardson.**

Sports Around the Hub

Olympics Sign New Goalie

Hago Harrington's Olympics of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League have a new goalie. He is Creig McClelland, who last winter guarded the nets for the Washington Eagles in the same circuit. McClelland was offered a contract when Harrington was unable to sign Clem Harnady, the former University of Southern California goal tender. McClelland plays his first game for the Olympics against the Coast Guard at Baltimore on Wednesday.

Incidentally, the arrival of Creig McClelland gives the Olympics a brother act. Harvey McClelland is one of Harrington's wingmen. The boys are Canadians.

* * *

You hear much praise for the Boston College line, which is deserving. But future opponents of the Eagles had best not forget protection against the passing game. With Mickey Connolly doing the tossing, the locals gave Temple a neat sample of their aerial attack at Fenway Park on Saturday. Mickey threw four forwards in the first quarter and all four clicked, for 94 yards. He tossed one in the final period which netted 52 yards. Fordham, B. U. and Holy Cross are ahead for the Eagles.

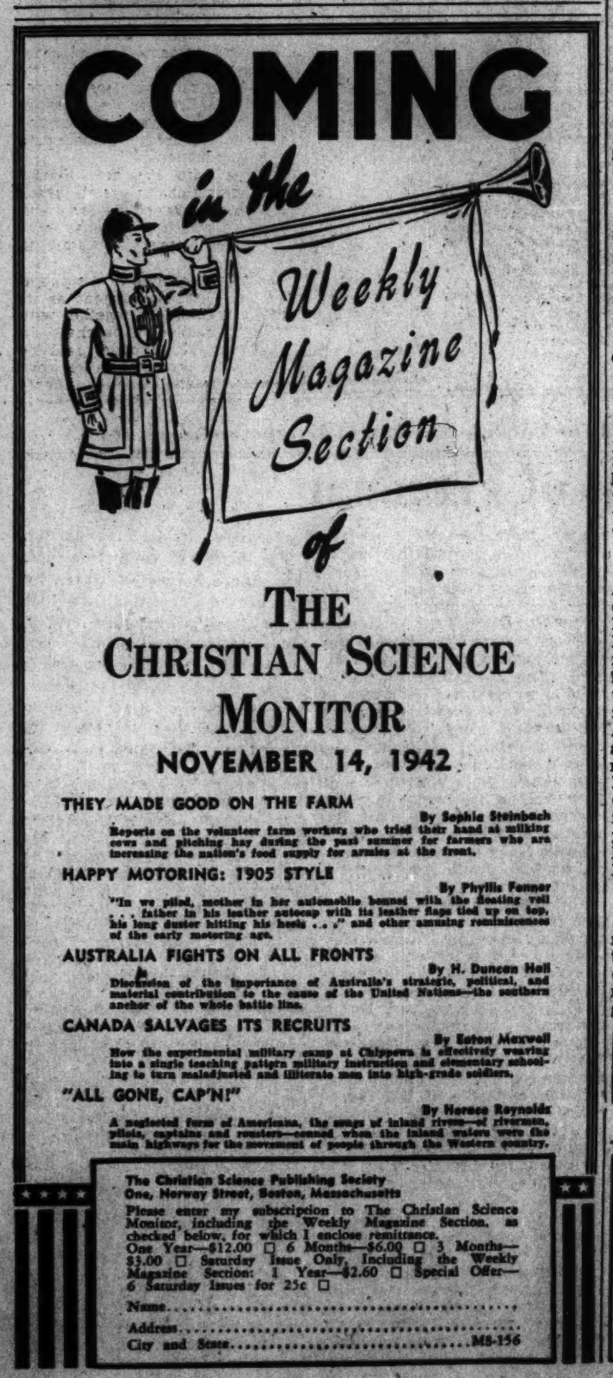
* * *

Brief . . . M. I. T. freshmen skippers won the Invitation Regatta yesterday on the Charles River Basin, with Heller and Street playing the starring roles. Tech had 90 points, B. U. 80, Coast Guard Academy 69, Harvard 66 and Holy Cross 61 . . . Canadiens 10, Rangers 4. That makes 32 goals against New York's once powerful N. H. L. champs in four games . . . Believe it or not, there was a baseball game at Malden yesterday. The Malden City Club, Suburban Twilight League titleholders, won an 8-7 decision over the Suburban League all-stars, with Lennie Merullo of the Cubs tallying the winning run.

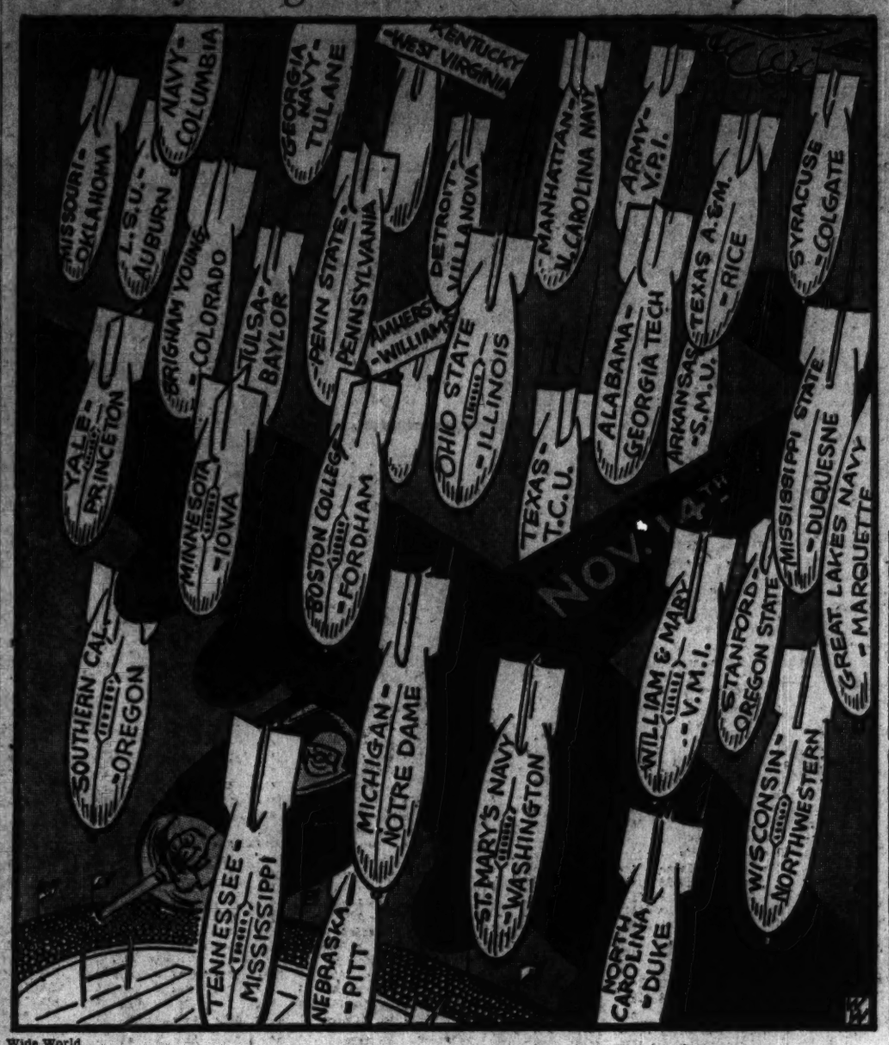
* * *

The U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association held its 21st annual convention over the week end at Rutland, Vt. . . . The St. Louis Browns have bought Woody Rich from Indianapolis . . . Wilmer Allison, the one-time Davis Cup tennis star, recently was promoted from a captain to a major in the Army Signal Corps . . . With about three weeks of the season remaining, Minnesota already has lost three football games. The Gophers are having one of their infrequent off years . . . Note that your old friend Red Hamill, former Bruin, tallied three goals for the Black Hawks last night.

A foursome at the Aliquippa (Pa.) Golf Club turned in this mark on the No. 15 hole: first man to tee off made a hole-in-one; second man had two strokes; third man had three; fourth man (you guessed it) took four.


COMING
in the
Weekly
Magazine
Section
of
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
NOVEMBER 14, 1942
THEY MADE GOOD ON THE FARM
By Sophia Steinbach
Reports on the volunteer farm workers who tried their hand at milking cows and pitching hay during the past summer for farmers who are increasing the nation's food supply for armies at the front.
HAPPY MOTORING: 1905 STYLE
By Phyllis Fenner
"In we piled, mother in her automobile bonnet with the floating veil . . . father in his leather getup with its leather flaps tied up on top, his long duster hitting his heels . . ." and other amusing reminiscences of the early motoring age.
AUSTRALIA FIGHTS ON ALL FRONTS
By H. Duncan Hall
Discussion of the importance of Australia's strategic, political, and material contribution to the cause of the United Nations—the southern anchor of the whole battle line.
CANADA SALVAGES ITS RECRUITS
By Eaton Maxwell
How the experimental military camp at Chippewa is effectively weaving into a single teaching pattern military instruction and elementary schooling to turn maladjusted and illiterate men into high-grade soldiers.
"ALL GONE, CAP'N!"
By Horace Reynolds
A contented farm of Americana, the songs of inland rivers—of rivermen, pilots, captains and rousters—seemed when the inland waters were the main highways for the movement of people through the Western country.
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Please enter my subscripcion to The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section, as checked below, for which I enclose remittance.
One Year—$12.00 ☐ 6 Months—$6.00 ☐ 3 Months—$3.00 ☐ Saturday Issue Only, Including the Weekly Magazine Section: 1 Year—$2.60 ☐ Special Offer—6 Saturday Issues for 25c ☐
Name
Address
City and State
MS-156

Saturday's Big Blast —By Mun'



Wide World

Six Elevens End Schedule Minus Defeat

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Six of the nation's college football teams have finished their 1942 schedules with all-victorious records, a survey disclosed today, while at least 19 others still are unbeaten and untied.

Among the winners, Tulsa (Okla.) University is the high scorer with 330 points in seven games, but the Missouri Valley Conference leader was scored on for the first time Saturday, leaving Idaho University, southern branch, as the only team in the country with its goal line uncrossed.

All-victorious teams whose seasons have ended are Dubuque of Iowa, Alma of Michigan, Lawrence of Wisconsin, St. Thomas of Minnesota, Central Michigan and Shurtleff of Illinois.

The unbeaten, untied teams, with their season's records:

Team	Games	Points For	Points Agst.
Idaho (So. Branch)	4	53	0
Georgia	8	280	49
X—Dubuque	8	256	25
Tulsa	7	330	6
Fresno State	7	316	6
Williams	7	260	34
Augustana	7	187	13
Georgia Tech	7	185	32
X—Alma	7	163	26
Delaware	7	151	28
Marshall (Me.)	6	270	40
X—Lawrence	6	181	13
Hardin Simmons	6	167	45
Amherst	6	163	26
Haverford	6	163	41
Baker	6	159	39
Boston College	6	156	13
St. Cloud Teachers	6	152	7
Lock Haven Teachers	6	136	30
X—St. Thomas	6	112	13
X—Central Michigan	6	93	31
X—Shurtleff	5	174	19
James Millikin	5	154	30
New Hampshire	5	83	46
East Stroudsbrg	4	62	6

(X—Season Completed)

Army Relief Gets $241,392.29 From Eight Grid Games

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP) — Army emergency relief has received a check for $241,392.29, representing net proceeds of the eight football games played in August and September between two all-Army squads and teams of the National Professional League.

The check was presented to Major General Irving J. Phillipson, Executive Director of Army emergency relief, by Edward W. Smith, treasurer of War Football Fund, Inc., which supervised all details of the games.

Total receipts to War Football Fund, Inc., including the sale of radio rights, were $317,652. Expenses of $76,259.71 covered the cost of equipping the two all-Army squads, the four-week training period expenses, food, lodging, transportation, etc.

The opening game at Los Angeles between the western all-Army and the Washington Redskins drew the largest receipts, $52,623.79, while the one here between the eastern Army and the New York Giants drew the least, $17,615.18. The New York Herald Tribune's fresh air fund shared in the Giants game at New York.

Games in other cities drew as follows: Baltimore $45,750, Syracuse $43,806.13, Milwaukee $41,-918.46, Boston $36,709.31, Detroit $30,570.57 and Denver $26,788.56. Radio rights brought $22,500.

Corcoran Signs Up

WASHINGTON (AP) — Fred J. Corcoran, veteran tournament manager of the Professional Golfers Association, has been named to supervise one of the American Red Cross' service clubs overseas.

College Sports May Survive By Student Officer Scheme

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—So thoroughly have the armed forces canvassed the nation's halls of learning for officer material that college sports, including football, have every prospect of continuing normally for the duration of the war, providing only that the problem of transportation does not become insuperable.

Working under a joint agreement which guarantees each branch of service an equal chance at every college student, the Army, Navy and Marine Corps have sworn in as reserve officers virtually all the able bodied and alert undergraduates in the country, for delivery at the completion of their college careers.

As enlistment in the reserves automatically releases a student from selective service, the effect of the drive for future fighting officers will be to keep the schools stocked almost to normal capacity with the husky athletes who are scarring up the gridirons these autumn week ends. Most football squads are enlisted solidly.

No Guarantee

When a student enrolls in the reserves, he is not promised that he will be permitted to stay in school until he is graduated. Procurement Officers point out that a reserve actually is "in the Army" and is subject to call at any time. But as the whole object is to provide a great pool of officer material, every effort will be made to leave the boys alone until they receive their diplomas.

"While the chances are good that our reserves will be able to continue in sports, I wouldn't like to guarantee it, exactly," said a high-ranking naval official who would not permit his name to be used. "Some emergency, not now foreseeable, might make it necessary for us to begin putting them through a strenuous program outside the class rooms. I wouln't say it is likely to happen, but it's possible."

As matters stand now, a student sworn into the reserves at a school where there is no reserve officers' training corps is required only to include certain specified subjects in his curriculum—in the case of the Navy, trigonometry—and to maintain a passing grade. Only after he is graduated will his actual officer training begin.

Graduate Officers

In the universities which maintain senior R. O. T. C. units, the reserves receive their military training right along with their scholastics and are ready to receive their commissions on graduation day.

As the students of a college or university are sworn into the reserves, a special "armed representative" is appointed from the faculty to keep cases on them and to report at regular intervals on their scholastic progress. The moment he advises the chief of officer procurement here that Johnny Jones has flunked a subject, then Johnny as of practically that moment finds himself "in the Army" for a fact, as a private.

In schools where there is no R. O. T. C., the reserve students are divided into what are called "V" groups—V-1, V-5 and V-7. V-1 is for freshmen and sophomores. At the end of their sophomore terms, the V-1s are called up for a thorough examination by Army, Navy or Marine officers, who decide whether the candidate shall continue his scholastic training to become an officer or be inducted into service immediately.

Student Transferred

If the former, the student then is transferred either to V-5—training for naval aviation—or to V-7—for training as a ground or deck officer. There is no pay in any reserve group as long as the student is in college. A student who has reached the age of 17 can enlist in the naval reserve.

As a concession to the necessity for graduating future officers as quickly as possible, most universities have instituted a three-year "streamlined" course for the reservists, in which they will shoot through the required course without vacation breaks.

As might be expected, selective service does not approve wholeheartedly of the way the armed forces have swarmed into the schools and tied up tens of thousands of the nation's best physical specimens. But by the time draft officials awakened to the situation it was too late for them to do anything about it. They are pessimistic that any rider can be written into the present 18-19 year draft bil that will enable them to salvage any appreciable number of college students.

Bill Means Little

"We have fought it," of course, said a high draft official who preferred to be anonymous. "We do not think that the Navy, in particular, with its tremendous enlistments, is justified in sewing up so many college students as future officers. There are plenty of boys fighting out in the Solomons who would make them good officers if they were given a chance.

"We at least think there should be a middle ground on this thing. The Army and Navy could pick, say, the upper half of each class scholastically for training as officers and let us have the other half. That would at least ease the situation. As it is, the 18-19 bill is going to mean very little to us when it is passed."

The Navy's reply to that is, that with the fleet being expanded virtually to double its present size, there will be need within the next two or three years of every college-trained man it can lay hands on. Already the scheme has turned out naval officers to a number that amazed the writer and would impress the Axis.

National League

(Pro Football)

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	Points For	Agst
Washington	6	1	.875	178	69
Pittsburgh	5	3	.625	114	92
New York	4	4	.429	96	97
Brooklyn	3	4	.429	90	106
Philadelphia	1	6	.111	120	225

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	Points For	Agst
Chicago Bears	7	0	1.000	223	70
Green Bay	6	1	.875	241	126
Cleveland	4	5	.444	122	139
Chicago Cardinals	4	4	.375	81	148
Detroit	0	8	.000	22	179

Results Nov. 8

Chicago Bears 35, Brooklyn 0.
Washington 28, Chicago Cardinals 0.
Green Bay 30, Cleveland 12.
New York 14, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 35, Detroit 7.

National Hockey League

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	3	1	1	7	22	13
Toronto	3	0	1	7	13	6
Montreal	2	1	0	4	16	10
Chicago	1	0	1	3	6	4
New York	1	3	0	2	15	22
Boston	0	3	0	0	3	11

Results Nov. 7

Toronto 5, Detroit 2.
Rangers 4, Montreal 3.

Results Nov. 8

Detroit 3, Chicago 3, overtime.
Montreal 10, New York 4.

Eagles' Record This Season Puts Them in Front in Race

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Although all of the teams above them except Wisconsin were victorious over the week end, it is becoming increasingly hard to keep the Eagles of Boston College out of first place on the list of the country's leading football elevens. And you don't have to be a "homer" to come to this conclusion, for the Eagles' record so far this season speaks for itself.

Wisconsin dropped out of the select circle Saturday when it bowed to Iowa 6-0, and Georgia, Georgia Tech, and Notre Dame continued with convincing triumphs over Florida, Kentucky, and Army, respectively. Boston College smashed through with a 28-0 conquest of Temple to demand consideration as the No. 1 team of the Nation.

In comparison with the three teams—Georgia, Georgia Tech, and Notre Dame—who were ranked above the Eagles prior to last Saturday, the figures prove that B. C. is far and away the best outfit. How they would make out in actual combat, of course, is another matter. But Boston College has had less points scored on it, is unscored on in its last three games, boasts the tightest defense against rushing in the country, and is untied and undefeated, which Notre Dame is not.

For the Record

Just for the record we cite the following figures:

Georgia, 280 points for, 49 against; Georgia Tech, 185-32; Notre Dame, 111-34; and Boston College, 156-13. Against Temple last Saturday the Eagles had everything practically their own way. They made 15 first downs to Temple's three; they gained 231 yards on the ground while keeping the Owls to 21; and they covered 168 yards with passes to 18 for their opponents.

It is unfortunate for the Bee Cees that their schedule does not call for them to meet either Georgia or Georgia Tech in the regular season—they may yet meet one of them in the Sugar Bowl—for then the question of national supremacy would be settled once and for all. But John Curley, Graduate Manager of Athletics, can hardly be blamed for missing out here, for he tried hard enough by scheduling five teams from south of the Mason-Dixon line.

Bowdoin Wins

Naturally the B. C. victory was the feature of the week end from a New England point of view, although it would be pretty hard to get Maine residents to admit that Bowdoin's winning of the State title from the University of Maine (12-6) takes a back seat to any event. Nor could you get the University of New Hampshire to overlook the fact that the Wildcats defeated Tufts 13-6 to remain undefeated and untied.

And in the western part of Massachusetts the natives are all agog over what is shaping up as the best Little Three series final in history. Both Williams and Amherst are coming into the last game of the round robin undefeated and untied, and although Williams will be favored, an Amherst win is not out of the question. Last Saturday the Purple walloped Wesleyan 31-6 while the Lord Jeffs were running wild over Trinity, 35-6. Amherst previously defeated Wesleyan, 27-0.

No Surprise

There was no surprise in the news from Michigan where the Wolverines trampled Harvard 35-7, nor from Weston where Boston University ran up its biggest score of the season in defeating Northeastern 37-6. There was surprise, however, from Vermont where a supposedly strong Norwich eleven bowed to Vermont 14-10.

Credit for one of the best jobs of the day must be given to Skip Stahley and his Brown aggregation, which spotted Holy Cross 14 points in the first half and then came back to win 20-14. In Providence today they are still singing the praises of Daniel G. (Doc) Savage, who almost personally conducted the Bears to their victory.

Next Saturday, as the football season heads down the home trail, Brown comes to Brighton to meet Harvard in a game that could hardly be called a breather before the Crimson's objective contest with Yale at New Haven on the 21st. Both Tufts and Northeastern close out their schedules, the former staying home to face Massachusetts State and the latter going to Durham to meet New Hampshire. Boston University will be at Weston as host to the service eleven from the Quonset Naval Training Station.

Big Three Series

At Princeton the second game of the Big Three series takes place as Yale, defeated Saturday by Cornell 13-7, faces a Tiger team that lost to Dartmouth 19-7. Harvard leads in this series by virtue of its victory over Princeton a week ago Saturday. At Worcester Holy Cross will meet Temple, while Dartmouth and Cornell will face off in New York City.

Here in Boston, Fenway Park will hold the center of interest as the Eagles are host to Fordham's Rams, beaten Saturday by Louisiana State 26-13. Although Fordham has been a strict disappointment this season after its pre-campaign build-up, it may present Boston College its stiffest opposition so far. This is the game for which the Eagles have been pointing, and the fact that this struggle was coming up may have contributed somewhat to B. C.'s rather indifferent performance last Saturday against Temple.

Games scheduled for New England teams this coming week are as follows:

Wednesday, Nov. 11

Springfield at American International.
Colby at Bates.

Saturday, Nov. 14

Williams at Amherst.
Brown at Harvard.
Fordham at Boston College.
Quonset Point Naval at Boston University.
Massachusetts State at Tufts.
Northeastern at New Hampshire.
Dartmouth vs. Cornell at New York City.
Temple at Holy Cross.
Vermont at Middlebury.
Yale at Princeton.
Connecticut at Coast Guard.
Trinity at Wesleyan.

Week-End Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 8

Marquette 27, Manhattan 12.
St. Louis 21, Creighton 19.
Rollins 13, Jacksonville Naval 8.
St. Joseph 19, St. Norbert 0.
Scranton 13, Fort Totten 6.
Rockhurst 7, St. Ambrose 0.
Canisius 47, Fort Hamilton 7.
Santa Clara 21, Loyola (Los Angeles) 0.
St. Mary's Pre-Flight 59, Santa Ana Air Base 0.
San Jose State 28, San Diego State 0.
Pensacola Naval 35, Fort Benning 7.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 14, Loras 7.
Fort Monmouth 47, Lancaster 0.

Results Nov. 7

East

Notre Dame 13, Army 0.
Boston College 28, Temple 0.
Buffalo 66, Hobart 0.
Brown 20, Holy Cross 14.
Bowdoin 12, Maine 6.
Bucknell 7, Gettysburg 6.
Colgate 35, Columbia 26.
North Carolina Naval 23, Georgetown 7.
Connecticut 13, Rhode Island 6.
Clarion Tchrs 19, Kutztown Tchrs 6.
Moravian 32, City College 0.
Haverford 28, Hamilton 14.
Duquesne 7, St. Mary's 7.
Western Maryland 6, Dickinson 0.
Slippery Rock 26, Edinboro Tchrs 0.
Louisiana State 26, Fordham 13.
Hartwick 13, Ithaca 7.
Indian (Pa.) Tchrs 33, Mansfield 0.
Lebanon Valley 27, Juniata 0.
St. Vincent 12, Waynesburg 0.
Lehigh 22, Muhlenberg 6.
Lockhaven (Pa.) T. 20 Westchester T. 13.
Coast Guard 52 Middlebury 0.
Massachusetts State 13 Clarkson 9.
Boston U. 37 Northeastern 6.
Dartmouth 19 Princeton 7.
Navy 7 Penn 0.
Penn State 18 Syracuse 13.
Penn Military 18 Albright 6.
Rochester 40 Union 2.
Lafayette 19 Rutgers 13.
Johns Hopkins 13, Susquehanna 13.
Ursinus 19 Drexel 13.
Vermont 14 Norwich 10.
Rensselaer 19, Worcester Tech 18.
Williams 31, Wesleyan 6.
Cornell 13 Yale 7.
New Hampshire 13 Tufts 6.
Delaware 19, Swarthmore 7.
Oberlin 46 Allegheny 0.
Youngstown 31 Geneva 9.
Westminster, T. 28 Grove City 14.
Morrisville Aggies 39 New York Aggies 0.
Amherst 35 Trinity 6.
Muskingum 21 Washington & Jefferson 0.
American International 7 Springfield 6.
Panzer 15 Montclair T. 6.

Middle West

Great Lakes 42, Purdue 0.
La Crosse Tea. 27, St. Mary's (Winona) Tea. 7.
Kalamazoo 20, Albion 13.
Milwaukee 3, Whitewater 0.
Lawrence 47, Beloit 0.
Moorhead (Minn.) Tea. 20, Jamestown 14.
Missouri 34, Nebraska 6.
Ball State 21, Valparaiso 0.
Manchester 22, Franklin 13.
Southern Illinois 27, Eastern Illinois 7.
Cornell (Iowa) 20, Monmouth 6.
Knox 6, Coe 0.
Illinois Wesleyan 14, Bradley Tech 13.
Otterbein 8, Findlay 6.
Ohio Northern 38, Mount Union 6.
Kansas 19, Washington 7.
Oklahoma 28, Kansas State 0.
Tulsa 34, Oklahoma A. & M. 6.
Wichita 27, Emporia 6.
St. Benedict's 20, Southwestern Kansas 7.
Missouri Mines 12, Springfield 6.
Iowa Tea. 27, Drake 12.
Depauw 46, Earlham 0.
Marietta 24, Rio Grande 12.
Wayne 38, Akron (Ohio) 6.
St. Cloud 41, Eau Claire 6.
Luther 27, Central (Iowa) 20.
Baker 14, Wesleyan 10.
Bethany 16, Bethel 7.
Illinois 14, Northwestern 7.
Ohio State 59, Pittsburgh 19.
Iowa 6 Wisconsin 0.
Iowa Pre-Flight 13, Fort Knox 7.
Indiana 7, Minnesota 0.
Michigan 35, Harvard 7.
Butler 13, Toledo 0.
Central Normal and Indiana State (canceled).
Kenyon 7, Wabash 0.
Baldwin Wallace 27, Case 12.
Wooster 28, Denison 0.
Bowling Green 10, Wittenberg 8.
Xavier (Ohio) 13, Marshall 7.
Miami 28, Ohio Wesleyan 25.
Kent 20, Hiram 0.
Western Illinois T. 14 Carthage 7.
Upper Iowa 20, Wartburg 6.
Grinnell 50, Ripon 23.
Rose Poly 61, Hanover 2
Concordia (Minn.) 14, St. John's 14.
Western Michigan 13, Grasse Ile, Mich., Navy 2.
Alma 20, Hope 7.
Central Michigan 30, Grand Rapids 6.
Augustana 20, Lake Forest 13.
Wheaton 40, Concordia 0.
Carroll 19 North Central 9.
St. Olaf 6, Macalester 0.
South Dakota 20, Gustavus Adolphus 13.
South Dakota State 20, Carleton 14.
William Jewell 22, Central (Mo.) 16.
North Dakota State 13, Morningside 7.

South

Georgia Pre-Flight 41, Auburn 14.
Georgia 75, Florida 0.
Dayton 13, Chattanooga 12.
Georgia Tech 47, Kentucky 7.
Presbyterian 26, Camp Davis 6.
Vanderbilt 19, Mississippi 0.
Furman 20, The Citadel 0.
George Washington 7, Clemson 0.
North Carolina 43, Davidson 14.
Duke 42, Maryland 0.
Wake Forest 28, Virginia Military 6.
Virginia 34, Washington & Lee 7.
William & Mary 40, Randolph Macon 0.
Tennessee Teach. 6, West Kentucky Teach. 6.

Southwest

Texas 20, Baylor 0.
Hardin Simmons 40, West Texas State 0.
Corpus Christi Fliers 52, Randolph Field, 0.
Sam Houston State 26, Ellington Field 6.
Texas A. & M. 27, Southern Methodist 20.
Texas Mines 39, Temple (Ariz.) Teach. 6.
Southwestern Texas State 26 McMurray 19.
Rice 40, Arkansas 9.
Texas Tech 17 Texas Christian 6.

South

Alabama 29, South Carolina 0.
Mississippi State 7, Tulane 0.
Tennessee 24, Cincinnati 12.
North Carolina State 2, Miami 0.
Virginia Tech 16, Richmond 7.
East Kentucky Teach 20 West Liberty Teach. 6.
Tampa 21, Drew Field 13.
Louisiana Tech 56 Southeastern Louisiana 14.

Rocky Mountain

Denver 26, Brigham Young 6.
Utah 13, Colorado 6.
Colorado State 28, Utah State 0.
Fort Hayes 13, Regis 6.

Far West

Oregon 14, U. C. L. A. 7.
Oregon State 33, Montana 6.
Southern California 21, California 7.
Stanford 20, Washington 7.
Washington State 28, Michigan State 13.
Cent. Washington 6, West. Washington 0.
Fresno 23, Nevada 0.
California Polytech 51, San Francisco 0.
Idaho (Southern Branch) 7, Compton 0.
Portland 41, Pacific Lutheran 0.
College of Pacific 19, California Aggies 7.
Whittier 13, Pomona 7.
Adams State 37, Fort Lewis 0.
Puget Sound 34, Pacific University 6.
Arizona 14, New Mexico 13.
New Mexico T. 7, New Mexico Military 6.

Restaurants

MANCHESTER, N. H.

SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
Real Home Cooked Food
Pastry to Take Out
Accommodations for Parties
CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAYS
Rt. 3, entering Manchester from Concord
106 WEBSTER ST. PHONE 5044

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,200,000
Previous day's sales	553,280
1942 volume to date	96,465,836
1941 volume to date	122,227,906

Peace Stocks Advance In Active Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—The brightening international picture today brought heavy buying in so-called peace stocks and touched off wide-spread selling of many war-rated market leaders, particularly in the railway division.

Contradictory shifts ruled at the start and, in the liveliest dealings of the year to date, gains of fractions to a point or so were offset by losses of as much. Trends near the close were definitely irregular. The pace slowed after mid-day and there were mild recoveries here and there without touching off any real comeback. Transfers of around 1,200,000 shares were the largest since last Dec. 31.

Wall Street was jubilant over the progress of the American invasion of French North Africa, the apparent collapse of the Axis forces in Egypt, stiffening of Russian resistance to the Germans and cheerful tidings from the South Pacific. The result was that stocks were more or less judged on a postwar basis and bid up or unloaded accordingly.

Despite conflicting trends, numerous favorites stepped into new peak territory for the year or longer. Among these were General Motors, Chrysler, International Telephone, Standard Oil (N.J.), Radio Corp., American Cable & Radio, Dome Mines, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Dow Chemical, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, J. I. Case and International Harvester.

Others given a hand included Homestake Mining, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Philip Morris, Consolidated Edison, North American and U. S. Rubber.

Santa Fe reduced an early drop of more than 2 points. In arrears the greater part of the day were N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, United Aircraft, Douglas, Glenn Martin and International Nickel.

In a spotty curb support was accorded Brazilian Traction, Great Atlantic and Pacific, Pennsylvania-Central Airlines and Lake Shore. Backward inclinations were exhibited by Creole Petroleum, Gulf Oil, Republic Aviation, Pantepec and Pennroad.

Rail Bonds Falter

The bond market lost ground today as the war boom in low priced rails faltered and a general but light liquidating movement found a scarcity of buyers in other groups.

Going into the final hour a number of so-called "peace" issues—those of companies calculated to benefit more from normal activities than war booms—were in fair demand at higher levels.

Declines of major fractions to a point or more appeared for such issues as Rock Island 4½s of 52 "A," Chicago & Eastern Illinois incomes of '97, nearly all the issues of Missouri Pacific, New York Central refunding 5s, Boston & Maine 4½s of '70, Frisco 4s, and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69.

Bonds of the Cotton Belt road moved a little higher, and dealings were fairly brisk, as a St. Louis federal court signed an order permitting certain payments of back interest incident to the reorganization. The 5s of '52 and the second 4s were most active.

At the same time Wall Street's thoughts of a possible nearby peace brought some strength, but not much activity, into Central and South American bonds, especially those of Brazil. Australian loans were also a little ahead. But mostly, this section of the list was neglected.

U. S. Governments were ignored on the big board, and were steady and little traded in the over-counter market.

International Telephone 4½s of '52 and Commercial Mackay incomes of '69, "peace issues" by Wall Street's way of thinking, moved somewhat higher, and the former showed considerable activity.

Decline in Wheat Weakens Grains

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (AP) — Rye prices were up almost 2 cents a bushel and corn a cent at one time today but these gains were reduced later when the grain market weakened in sympathy with a decline of almost a cent in wheat quotations.

Action of wheat prices, which were lower most of the session, was attributed to sluggish flour business and trade expectations that any advance of more than 3 or 4 cents would bring into operation the Government's program to release loan stocks to millers. Traders said this tended to discourage would-be buyers. Short covering strengthened rye and corn.

Stocks Relatively Firm in London

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Gains in some issues were reduced by profit-taking but the stock market closed mostly firm after an active day's trading.

Although industrials, home rails and international issues finished higher on the day they were slightly below peak levels reached in earlier trading.

Kaffirs, oils and European bonds closed at highs for the session. British funds were easier.

Granite City Steel Net Doubled

NEW YORK (AP)—The Granite City Steel Co. for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reported net profit of $486,108, or $1.66 a share, compared with $383,033, or $3 a share, in the like 1941 period.

1942 1941 Stks/Divds (Dollars) Sales (100s) High Low Close Net Ch'ge
Abbott 1.60a 1 47¼ 47½ 47½ — ¼
Acme Stl (5) 1 43½ 43½ 43½N'Y 7
Adams E .15a 46 8¼ 7⅞ 7⅞
Adams-Mill 1¼a 1 23½ 23½ 23½N'Y 4
Addressog (1) 6 16½ 16 16½ + ½
Admin Fin .70a 19 3 2⅞ 2⅞ — ⅛
Air Reduct 1a 9 37⅝ 37¼ 37¼
Alaska Juneau .75 3 2¾ 2¾ + ⅛
Allegheny Corp 6 1¼ ¼ 1¼ + ⅛
Alleg pf xw 2 53½ 53½ 53½ — ⅛
Allegh&Wstern 11 61½ 53½ 6 —
Allegr pr pf 1 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ — ⅛
Allen LS1.50a 7 19⅝ 19½ 19½ + ⅛
Allen-Bradley (1a) 1 83½ 83½ 83½N'Y 7
Allied Chem&Dye 4a 5 143¾ 143 143¾ +1½
Allied Mill (1) 1 18½ 18¼ 18½Oct 30
Allied Stores 1.60 6 15¾ 15½ 15¾ + ¼
Allied Stl 1.40 43 44¼ 44¼ 44½ + ¼
Allied Str pf 5 1 72¾ 72½ 72¾N'Y 2
Allis-Ch M ¾aa 32 27½ 26⅝ 26⅝ — ½
Alpha P C ¾a 12 19 19 19
Amal Leather 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛N'Y 4
Amal L pf ¼xw 2 14 14 14 Oct 31
Amerada Pet 2 11 68 67 68 — ¼
Amer Airl (1) 1.20a 4 24 23½ 24 + ⅛
Am Alkali 1½g 6 46¾ 46¼ 46½ + ⅛
Am Bdg&Stl 1.60t 6 5¼ 5⅛ 5¼ + ⅛
Am Bosch 1¼a 5 5 5⅞ 6
Am Can pf (6) 10 132 132 132 + ½
Am Type Fdrs 4 6⅞ 6¾ 6¾ — ⅛
Am Visc (2) 21 29⅞ 29¼ 29½ — ½
Am Visc pf(5) 1 115½ 115½ 115½N'Y 5
Am Water Wks 41 3¾ 3½ 3¾ + ¼
Am WW 1pf 6 5 60 59¼ 59¾ +1¼
Am Woolen 4 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜ — ⅛
Am Wool pf 4a 5 58½ 58¼ 58½N'Y 7
Am Zinc L&S 5 4⅝ 4½ 4½
Am Z pr pf5x 1 45 45 45 N'Y 6
Amazon (1¼a) 54 28 27⅜ 27⅝ — ⅛
Ancher H .30e 1 16¾ 16¾ 16¾ + ½
Anda Cop ¾aa 1 10 10 10 N'Y 6
A P W Paper 7 1¾ 1½ 1¾N'Y 2
Arch-D-M (2) 1 33 33 33 N'Y 7
Armour Ill 90 3½ 3½ 3½ + ⅛
Arm pr pf4½x 12 48¾ 48 48½
Arm Jil pf 1 40½ 40½ 40½Oct 21
Armstrong (1) 13 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅜ + ⅛
Arnold C ⅛a 3 7½ 7½ 7½
Artloom (.30a) 2 4¾ 4½ 4¾ + ⅛
Asso Dry Gds 6 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ + ⅛
AsDG2pf16¾xd 1 70 70 70 N'Y 2
Associated In 2 2 26¾ 26¾ 26¾Sep 29
Atchison (6a) 86 47 44¾ 45¾ —1⅜
At T&SF pf 3 3 69½ 69½ 69½
Atl Coast L 2a 26 32⅞ 31 31¾ —1¼
Atl G&WI 3g 1 24¼ 24¼ 24¼Oct 28
AG&WIpf2½g 1 45 45 45 N'Y 6
Atl Refin .70a 14 18⅞ 18¼ 18⅝ — ½
Atl Refin pf 4 1 106¼ 106¼ 106¼Oct 27
Atlas Cp pf 3 1 48¾ 48¾ 48¾N'Y 6
Atlas Corp ⅓a 7 7 6⅝ 6 ⅞
Auld Wh(¼a) 6 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
Autocar 1.40 4 57½ 57¼ 57½
Autos T'k ¼a 1 7⅝ 7¼ 7⅝N'Y 7
Austin Nichols 1 2¼ 2¼ 2¼N'Y 7
Aviat Cp .10e 23 5¼ 5½ 5½

B

Bald Loco ct 26 13⅝ 12⅞ 13 — ⅜
Balt & Ohio 20 4 3⅞ 4
Balt & Ohio pf 13 6½ 6¼ 6⅜ — ⅛
Bangor & Ar 2 5¼ 5¼ 5½ — ½
Barber Asphalt 8 12⅜ 12¼ 12⅜
Barker Br (1g) 3 5⅞ 5⅞
Barnsdall .60 22 11⅞ 11¾ 11½ — ⅛
Bath Ir Wk 1a 10 15½ 14½ 14½ — ⅜
Bayuk C 1¼a 3 22⅜ 22¼ 22¼ — ⅛
Beech Creek 1a 2 24½ 24½ 24½ + ⅛
Beech Aircraft (5) 35 20¼ 19¾ 20 — ⅛
Bell Tel pf (5) 1 103 103 103 Apr 29
Bend Cr pf (5) 1 104 104 104 N'Y 6
Bendix-Hrt(4a) 1 67¼ 67¼ 67¼N'Y 6
Beth-Hem .80 2 8½ 8½ 8½ — ⅛
Beth Alrc (2e) *10 14¾ 13¾ 13¾ — ¾
Bendix Avia 3a 15 37⅛ 36¼ 36¾ — ¼
Boeing Airpl 1.40a 6 25¾ 25¼ 25¼ — ⅜
Bohn Alum 1.20a 4 24 23⅝ 24 + ⅛
Bon Ami pf 2½ 2 93¼ 93¼ 93¼ + ¼
Borden Co .90a 10 22¼ 21¾ 22⅛ + ¼
Borg-Wr 1.60 26 26½ 26¼ 26¼ — ⅛
Boston&Maine 4 2¼ 2¼ 2¼ — ⅛
Bower Roll 2a 3 31¼ 31 31¼ +1⅛
Bowing C ⅓a 1 19½ 19½ 19½Oct 21
Brid'p'p B (1) 26 9¾ 9¼ 9¾ + ⅛
Briggs Mfg(2) 37 21¼ 21 21½ + ⅜
Bristol-M1.90a 1 35½ 35½ 35½
Bkly & Q Tran 1 ½ ½ ½Oct 28
Bkly-Man Tran 1 1 1 1 N'Y 5
Brown Shoe(2) 1 29 29 29 N'Y 5
Brunsw'k-B 1 7 13⅞ 13½ 13⅞ + ⅛
Bucyrus-E .40a 7 7¾ 7¼ 7¾ — ⅛
Budd Mfg 22 3¼ 3 3 —¼
Budd Wh(¼a) 6 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
Buffalo (2a) 3 15½ 15½ 15½ + ⅛
Bullard Co (2) 4 23½ 23½ 23½ — ⅛
Bulova Wat 2 2 26¼ 26⅛ 26⅛ — ⅛
Burlin M 1.40 1 19 19 19
Burl Ind 2½ 2 56¾ 56 56
Burl pf 2½ 2 53¼ 53 53 + ⅛
Burr Add(.60) 2 9 8¾ 9
Bush Terminal 6 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛
Bklyn-M .60a 3 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛
Butler pf 1¼ 1 20½ 20½ 20½
Butler Co.2½a 2 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜N'Y 7
Byers (AM) 5 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛ — ⅛
Byron Jo 1¼a 8 14¾ 14½ 14½

C

Calif Pk 1½ 2 21½ 21¼ 21⅜ + ¼
Calif P pf 2½ 1 53⅞ 53⅞ 53⅞N'Y 2
Callahan Z-Ld 3 ¾ ¾ ¾ + ⅛
Cal & Hecla 1 11 7½ 7¼ 7¼ — ⅛
Camd Wy ¾a 9 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
Campbell Br .60 8 12¾ 12¾ 12¾
Canadian Pac 99 6⅞ 6½ 6⅞
Canfield Oil 2 20½ 20½ 20½
Canso Mills 2 3 33½ 32¾ 33½
Capital Ad A 8 4¾ 4⅜ 4½ + ⅛
Carpen Stl 2a 1 28 28 28
Carrier C .15a 2 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ — ⅛
Cast (JI)Co(3) 2 74 73¼ 73⅝ + ½
Caterpil Tr (2) 8 38¼ 38 38¼ + ¼
Celanese 1.40a 8 25¾ 25¼ 25¼ + ⅛
Celotex Cp ⅛g 19 7⅜ 7½ 7⅜ + ⅛
Cent Aq 1.20a 16 19⅝ 18⅞ 19
Cent Foundry 65 2¾ 1⅞ 2¼ + ⅛
Cent RR NJ 3 3¼ 3½ 3½
Cen Vioin¼xw 1 13¼ 13¼ 13¼ — ½
Century Rib M 2 3¼ 3¼ 3¼N'Y 7
Cerro de P (4) 1 34¼ 34¼ 34⅜ — ⅛
Cert-ted Prod 10 3¼ 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
Chain Belt 1a *2 17¼ 17¼ 17¼ — ⅛
Champ F&P 1 1 18½ 18½ 18½N'Y 6
Chester Cab 1 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ —
Chic & Ill pf 4 1 93 93 93 N'Y 6
Chi & E Ill 12 2⅜ 2¼ 2¼ — ⅛

Chi&E Ill A 36 8 7½ 7¾ — ½
Chi Gr West 9 2½ 2¼ 2¼ — ⅛
Chi G W pf4xd 10 12¼ 12¼ 12¼ — ⅛
Chi Mail ¼g 3 7⅛ 7 7⅛ + ⅛
Chi Pn T (2) 1 15⅞ 15⅞ 15⅞ — ⅛
Chi Pt T cv pf 1 37½ 37½ 37½N'Y 8
CPT pr pf 2½ 1 48 48 48 Oct 27
Chi Rk Is & P 1 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜N'Y 6
CRI & P 6pf 1 ¾ ¾ ¾
CRI & P 7pf 2 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ — ⅛
Chi Yel Cab 1 2 11⅝ 11½ 11½ — ⅛
Cincinnati (1) 1 13¼ 13¼ 13¼ + ⅛
Chicago (1) 1 1½ 1½ 1½
Chicago Corp 15 8 7¾ 8 N'Y 6
Chrysler 33⅓a 61 67⅛ 66½ 66⅞
City ISLF 1.20 3 10 10 10
Cities Service 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛N'Y 6
Clark Eq 2½xa 4 39¼ 39 39¼N'Y 7
Clev G B (1a) 1 28¼ 28¼ 28¼ — ⅛
Climax 3.20a 10 42¾ 42 42¾ + ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a 3 81¼ 81 81 — ⅛
Coca-Cola A 3 1 82 82 82 Oct 14
Colgate-P 3a 7 17¼ 17 17⅛ + ⅛
Colo F pf 4½a 1 104 1.4 104 N'Y 4
Collins & A 11 17⅜ 17⅛ 17¼ + ⅛
Col Pict 1.20a 3 15¼ 15¼ 15¼ + ⅛
Col Br A 1½a 6 15½ 15¼ 15¼ — ⅛
Col Br B 1½a 6 15⅜ 15⅜ 15⅜ + ⅛
Col G&E 1.60g 165 1⅞ 1⅝ 1⅞ + ⅛
Col G&ExfA 6 7 43¾ 43 43¾ + ⅛
Columbia Pict 14 11½ 10⅝ 10⅞
Comm'l Credit 1 31 25¼ 25 25 + ⅛
Comm'l Invest Tr 3 38 29⅝ 28⅝ 29¼ + ½
Com Tempf 4½a 1 106 106 106 N'Y 6
Comml Solv .30e 28 9⅞ 9¼ 9⅝ + ⅛
Com'ldA Snda 217 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
Com'ldA Sns pf 12 35 34½ 34¼ — ⅛
Com'lth 1.60a 35 21⅜ 21⅛ 21⅛ + ⅛
Conde N .40a 2 2¾ 2¾ 2¾N'Y 6
Conglomer-N 1 13 17 16⅞ 17 + ⅛
Consol Airc 1a 38 19⅝ 18½ 19⅛ + ⅜
Cons Cig 1½g 1 11⅜ 11⅜ 11⅜ — ⅛
Cons Cop 1½a 15 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜
Cons Ed(1.60) 72 16½ 16⅛ 16⅜ + ⅛
Cons Ed pf (5) 6 91¾ 91½ 91½
Cons Film Ind 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Cons F pf 3½a 3 8¼ 8¼ 8¼N'Y 7
Cons Laundries 6 2½ 2½ 2½ — ½
Consol Oil ½g 180 7⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛ + ⅛
Cons RR Cu pf 1 5½ 5½ 5½ — ⅛
Consol'a Coal 4 9 8¾ 8¾ — ⅛
Consol'n-C pf 4 39 38 39 N'Y 6
Con Pw pf 4½a 1 67½ 16¾ 67½ + ¾
Container 1½a 6 15¾ 15½ 15¾ — ¼
Cont Bk pf (8) 1 96¼ 58½ 98¼Oct 30
Cont Can 1a 15 26⅞ 26½ 26¾ + ¼
Cont. DF 1½a 1 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ + ⅛
Cont. Ins 1.60a 2 41 41 41 + ⅛
Cont Mot .40e 66 4¾ 4½ 4½ + ⅛
Cont O Del (1) 23 26¾ 26¾ 26¾ — ½
Cont Steel ¾a 3 21½ 21¼ 21¼
Cop'weld S .80 5 10¾ 10¾ 10¾
Cop'w pf 2½g 1 46½ 46½ 46½ + ½
Corn Prod 2.60 11 53¾ 53 53¼ + ½
Coty Inc .15e 1 3¾ 3¾ 3¾N'Y 7
Coty Internat'l 5 11 11 11 + ⅛
Crane Co (1g) 32 14½ 13¾ 13¾
Cr of Wh 1.60 8 16½ 16½ 16½ — ⅛
Crosley (.30g) 3 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ + ⅛
Crown CA54ax 5 18¾ 18½ 18¾ + ⅜
Crown Cpf 2¼ 1 37⅞ 37⅞ 37⅞Oct 30
Crown Zel (1) 3 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝ — ⅛
Crucible Stl 1g 18 39⅜ 38 38¼ —1¾
Crucible pf (5) 2 83½ 83½ 83½ — ⅛
Cub-Am 5⅝g 6 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ — ⅛
Cub-AS pf 5½g 2 85 85 85 Oct 31
Cudahy Pack 3 11¼ 11 11
Cuneo Pr 1½g 2 18½ 17⅞ 18½ + ⅛
Curtis Publish 31 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ + ⅛
Curt pf 1.60k 12 18¼ 17⅞ 18¼ + ¾
Curtiss W (3g) 75 8¾ 8¼ 8⅜ — ⅛
Curtiss-WA 2a 13 22½ 22 22 — ½
Cutler-H .85g 4 17 16¾ 17

D—E

Davega S .70g 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼N'Y 5
Davega pf 1¼ 1 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜N'Y 7
Davis Ch .60e 14 11¾ 11¾ 11¾ + ⅛
Dayton Rac .60a 11 8¾ 8½ 8½
Deere 1.35e 22 23¼ 22⅞ 23
Deere pf 1.40 8 30 30 30 — ⅛
Deisel-W-6.80 1 13¼ 13 13 N'Y 7
Del & Hudson 5 10¼ 10 10¼ — ¼
Del LackaW 14 3⅞ 3¾ 3¾ — ⅛
Dem&RioGW pf 5 ¾ ¾ ¾N'Y 2
Detroit E1.30a 21 17⅜ 17⅛ 17⅜ + ¼
Dixon Mst.1½z 2 24 23⅞ 24
Dixon M pf 1½z 2 37¾ 37¾ 37¾ — ⅛
Dixon T M ½z 2 9¾ 9¾ 9¾
Dis C-S M2.22 15 22¼ 22 22¼ + ⅛
Do C-S pf 5 1 a7 a7 a7
Dixie-Vort ⅓a 1 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ + ¼
Dominion D1¼a 3 24⅞ 24¾ 24¾ — ¼
Dome M.70e 1 13¾ 13 13⅜ + ⅛
Douglas Air 5a 10 62⅜ 61 61¼ —1⅝
Dow Chem (3) 2 125½ 125½ 125½ +1½
Dresser M ¾aa 3 16½ 16 16½N'Y 6
Duplex Print 4 6 5¾ 5¾ — ⅛
Duplan (.40e) 2 10¼ 10 10¼N'Y 6
du Pont 3¼a 18 134½ 132¼ 134 +1¼
do P'f pf 4½z 1 127 127 127 N'Y 7
East Air Lines 11 30½ 29½ 30
East. Roll Mill 6 4½ 4¾ 4½N'Y 7
Eastman (5) 2 139 138½ 139
Eaton Mfg (3) *2 23½ 33½ 33½ + ¾
Edis Bros .80 3 12¾ 12¼ 12¾ + ⅜
El&M In .06e 7 1⅞ 1⅜ 1⅜
El Auto.1¼a 6 29¾ 29¾ 29¾ + ⅛
Elec Boat ½a 8 12¾ 12¼ 12½ — ⅜
El Pow & Lt 12 1½ 1½ 1½
El P&L $6 pf 8 30 29¾ 30 + ½
El P&L $7 pf 15 33¼ 32¼ 33 + ½
El Stor Bat 1 34 34 34
El Paso G 2.40 2 23 23 23 + ⅛
Emer-John 3 1 44½ 44½ 44½
Emp Pub Serv 14 3 2¾ 3 + ⅛
Emp P5.25pf 5 1 57 57 57 N'Y 7
Emp Rl 5½pf 1 59½ 59½ 59½ — ½
Equit Off Bldg 1 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛N'Y 5
Erie RR (1a) 44 9¼ 8⅞ 9⅛ — ⅛
Erie-RR pf A1 9 41 40¾ 40¾ — ¾
Erie-RR pf A5 1 ¼ ¼ ¼
Estate Tr Ct 2 4¾ 4 4
Ewart Prod 3 6½ 6½ 6½ + ½
Ex-Cello 2.60 3 27¼ 27 27 — ¼
Exchange Buf 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛

F

Fairs Mor (1) *2 35¾ 35¾ 35¾ + ¼
Fajardo Sug 2 1 23½ 23½ 23½ + ¼
Fed Lt&Tr 1 7½ 7½ 7½ + ¼
Fed Min&S 3a 1 22¾ 22¾ 22¾N'Y 6
Fed Mog (1) 2 11½ 11½ 11½ + ¼
Fed M.T .30a 3 4¼ 4¼ 4¼N'Y 6
Fed-D St 1.40 5 14⅞ 14½ 14⅞ + ⅛
Fed DS pf4¼a 1 79 79 79 Oct 21
Ferro Enam 1 16 13 12¼ 12⅝ + ¾
Fid P F 1.60a 1 41½ 41½ 41½N'Y 7
Firestone T 1.8 20¾ 20¼ 20⅜ + ¼
Firestone pf 6 5 105 105 105 + ¼
Firest NSt 2½z 1 33¾ 33¾ 33¾ + ¼
Flintkote .90a 18 13⅞ 13½ 13¾ + ⅜
Flintk pf 4½a 1 96 96 96 N'Y 5
Florsheim A 2 1 18½ 18½ 18½
Food Fair St 1 5 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ — ⅜
Food Ma 1.40a 2 38½ 38½ 38½ + ½
Foster Wheeler 2 11½ 11¼ 11¼ — ⅛
Francisco Sug 3 6⅜ 6½ 6½
Freeport S. (2) 5 37½ 37¼ 37½ + ¼
Frohsinn 1.40 1 18 18 18

G

Gabriel Co A 2 2½ 2½ 2½
Gair Robt ¼ag 5 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
Gair pf 1.20 1 9½ 9½ 9½N'Y 7
Gar Wood 7 3½ 3½ 3½ — ⅛
Gar Wf pf ½ 2 8¼ 8¼ 8¼Oct 27
Gaylord C ½a 1 9½ 9½ 9½
Gaylord pf 2¾ 1 52 52 52 Oct 16
Gen Am Inv 1a 6 7 7 7
Gen Am Inv pf 6 1 103 103 103 N'Y 3
Gen Am Tr 1e 7 39¾ 38¼ 38¾ —1
Gen Bak .35e 4 5¾ 5¾ 5¾
Gen Bronze 6 4¼ 4½ 4½ + ¼
Gen Cable 26 3 3 3¼ + ¼
Gen Cable A 6 9 8⅞ 9 + ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7a 1 78 78 78 — ½
Gen Cig (1) 2 20 20 20 — ¼
Gen Elec 1.40 121 30¼ 30 30¼ — ¼
Gen Food1.70a 7 34¼ 34 34½ + ⅛
Gen F pf 4½a 2 114¾ 113½ 114¾Oct 29
Gen G & El A 112 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛ + ⅛
Gen Mills (4) 6 85½ 84 84 —1½
Gen Motors (2)10a 43½ 42¾ 43½ + ¼
Gen Mot pf(5) 8 125¾ 125¼ 125¾
Gen O Ad .20a 3 2½ 2¼ 2½ + ⅛
Gen O Ad A3a 3 19⅜ 19⅛ 19⅜Oct 29
Gen Paper 2 14¾ 14¾ 14¾
Gen Print Ink 21 4¼ 4 4¼ + ¼
Gen Pub Serv 14 ¾ ¾ ¾ + ⅛
Gen Ry S 5¾a 5 14½ 14½ 14½
Gen Real&Ut 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ — ⅛
Gen R&Ut pf 2 29 29 29 N'Y 7
Gen Refr .85a 6 18¾ 18¾ 18¾ — ⅛
Gen Shoe (1) 2 9½ 9½ 9½
Gen Tel(1.60) 3 16 15⅞ 16 + ⅛
Gen Time ¾a 1 16 16 16 N'Y 5
Gen T&R (1a) 4 13¼ 13¼ 13¼ — ¼
Gillette (.15a) 14 43¾ 43¼ 43¾
Gillette pf (5) 2 59¼ 58½ 59¼ + ⅜

H—I

Hack Wat 1¼g 1 25 25 25 N'Y 4
Hall Print 1a 1 11¾ 11¾ 11¾
Hamil M .55a 5 11½ 11½ 11½
Gimbel Bros 31 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ + ⅛
Gimbel pf 4¼ 2 111 111 111 N'Y 5
Gladden (.80a) 2 15¾ 15½ 15¾
Glid co pf 2¼ 1 41 41 41 Oct 30
Gobel (Adolf) 4 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜N'Y 7
Goebel Brg .20 2 2 2 2 + ⅛
Goodrich 1½a 16 25 24¾ 24½ — ¼
Goodrich pf 5 4 82 82¼ 82 + ½
Good'yTR1¼xw 32 23¼ 23 23
Goodyear pf 5 1 89½ 89½ 89½ + ¼
Goth Realty 1 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜
Graham-Paige 46 1¼ 1 1
Granby .60g 4 4¾ 4½ 4½
Grand Union 15 8 7¾ 8 N'Y 6
Granite C.35g 16 9¼ 8½ 8½ — ¼
Grant (1.40k) 7 47¾ 47¼ 47¾ + ½
Grant pf (1) 1 24¼ 24¼ 24¼Oct 27
Gray Tel (.40a) 7 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ — ⅛
Great Nor pf (2a) *37 23 22½ 22½ — ¾
Green Hd (2a) 4 31 31 31 + ¼
Greyhound (1) 57 14½ 14¼ 14½ + ⅛
Grey'd pf .55 1 11½ 11½ 11½ + ¼
Grigsby-Gr 46 1 12¼ 12¼ 12¼ — ⅜
Grumman Sup 2 2¾ 2¾ 2¾N'Y 7
Gulf Mob&Ohi 26 4 3⅞ 3⅞ — ⅛
Gulf Stl 2½xw 17 30½ 29½ 30 —1¼

H—I

Harvest 2 12 54 53½ 53½ + ⅛
Harv pf 7 2 160 160 160
Hydro El A 1 ¾ ¾ ¾N'Y 7
Mar Marine 19 10⅜ 9⅞ 10⅛
Min'ls ⅛a 1 5⅛ 9½ 9½
Min'ls pf4 1 54 54 54 N'Y 7
Mining¼g 12 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
Nick Can 2 65 30½ 29¾ 30¼
Nick pf(7) 1 133 133 133 Sep 21
Paper Co 38 9¾ 9¼ 9½
Paper pf 5 26 49⅞ 48¼ 49¼ + ⅜
Ry Cen Am 2 2¼ 2¼ 2½ + ⅛
Salt 1½a 3 42½ 42½ 42½N'Y 6
Shoe 1.80 6 29 29 29
Silver (4) 1 38¼ 38¼ 38¼
Silver pf 7 1 104½ 104½ 104½Oct 15
Tel & Tel 798 67⅞ 63¼ 63½ + ⅛
T&T for st 54 67⅞ 63¼ 64¼ + ¼
Tr S 1.2a 20 10½ 9½ 10¼ + ¼
Typew 1½a 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼N'Y 5
Typew pf 2a 2 28 28 28 N'Y 7

J—K

Jarvis (.30e) 7 10¾ 10 10¼ + ¼
Jewel T 1.60 16 25¾ 24¾ 25¼ + ½
Jewel T pf4¼a 5 98 98 98 Oct 9
Johns-M 1¾a 9 66 65½ 66 + ⅛
Jones&L Stl 2a 23 23⅜ 21¼ 21⅜ — ⅛
Jones&L pfA 5 1 58 57½ 58 N'Y 7
Jones&L pfB 5 1 72 72 72
Joy Mfg .70e 6 9 9 9 + ⅛
Kalam&F .60 1 11½ 11½ 11½ — ⅛
Kan City Sou 16 6¼ 6¼ 6½ — ¼
Kan C So pf2g 1 29¾ 29¾ 29¾ +1
Kaufmann ½a 1 8 8 8 + ⅛
Kayser (1) 1 11¼ 11¼ 11¼ + ¼
Kels H A 1½z 5 14¼ 14 14
Kelsey H.B½a 12 8½ 8¾ 8¾
Kennecott1¾a 59 32 31 31 — ⅞
Keyst S&W 1e 1 14½ 14½ 14½N'Y 4
Kimberly-Cl 1 3 27 26½ 26½ + ⅛
Kinney (GR) 3 2¼ 2¼ 2¼Oct 28
Kresge 1.15a 3 18¾ 18½ 18¾ + ⅛
Kresge Dep St 1 3 3 3 N'Y 6
Kress SH 1.60 3 23¼ 23 23¼ + ¾
Kroger Groc 2 *1 26¼ 26¼ 26¼ + ½

L

Lambert (1½z) 5 17¾ 17½ 17¾ + ⅛
LakeShrepnt 1a 1 10½ 10½ 10½Oct 26
Lee R&T 2½a 1 26¼ 26¼ 26¼ +1
Lehigh PC1½z 2 22½ 22½ 22½ + ½
Lehigh V Coal 4 1⅛ 1 1 — ⅛
Lehigh V C pf 2 13 13 13 — ½
Lehigh Val RR 7 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛ — ⅛
Lehman Cp 1a 9 24¼ 24 24
Lehp&F 1.05e 2 14 14 14 + ⅛
Lerner Stor (2) 2 22¾ 22¾ 22¾ + ⅜
Lib-O-F G (1) 25 31¼ 30¾ 30⅞ + ⅜
Lib. McN .45e 36 5¼ 5 5⅛
Life Sav 1.60a 5 30¼ 29¾ 29¾N'Y 7
Ling&Myers 3a *14 60⅞ 59½ 59½ + ½
Ling&My B 3a *13 60⅞ 59½ 60½ + ⅝
Ling&My pf (7) 10 176 175¼ 176 N'Y 7
Lily Tulip 1 23¾ 23¼ 22¾ + ¼
Lima Loc 1½a 2 27¾ 27 27 N'Y 7
Link Belt (2) 2 36 36 36 — ⅝
Lion Oil-Ref 1 3 12 12 12
Liquid Carb 1a 3 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅞ + ¼
Lockheed A 2e 23 19¾ 18¾ 18⅞ — ⅜
Loew's Inc (2) 9 45 44¼ 44¼ — ¾
Long Bell Lb A 4 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ — ⅛
Loose-Wil 1a 11 19½ 18 18 —1
Lorillard (3¾a) 16 16¾ 16½ 16½ + ½
Lou&Nash 5a 3 63 63 63 + ½
Low G&EA1½a 1 15¼ 15¼ 15¼N'Y 7

M

MacAnd 1.80 2 18½ 18 18 N'Y 6
Mack Truck 1a 4 31½ 30⅞ 30⅞ — ½
Macy (RH)(2) 21 21¼ 20½ 21 + ¾
Madison Sq 1¼a 43 10¼ 10 10⅛ + ⅛
Magma C 1¼a 2 22½ 22¼ 22¼N'Y 6
Manati Sugar 2 3⅞ 3¾ 3¾N'Y 7
Mandel Br ⅓a 1 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
Manh Shirt 1 1 14¾ 14¾ 14¾N'Y 5
Maracaibo Oil 14 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Mar Mid .18e 10 3½ 3¼ 3½
Marsh Fld .80 25 10¼ 9⅞ 10¼ + ⅛
Martin GL 3g 17 42½ 42 42¾ — ½
Martin-Parry 13 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜ — ⅛
Masonite Cp 1a 1 29 29 29 + ¼
Master E 1.45e 1 22¾ 22⅝ 22⅝N'Y 5
Math Alk ⅞ag 3 24¾ 24½ 24½ + ¼
May Dept St 3 4 38¾ 37⅞ 38¾ + ⅝
Maytag Co 2 3½ 3½ 3½
Maytag pf 2a 2 19 18½ 19 N'Y 6
McCall 1.40 4 12½ 12½ 12½ — ⅛
McCrory St 1.25 25 11⅞ 11½ 11⅞ + ⅜
McCrory pfww5 1 102¼ 102¼ 102¼N'Y 5
McGraw Elec 2 8 23½ 22⅞ 23½ + ¾
McGraw (.45e) 10 10 9½ 9¼ + ⅛
McKess & R 1 2 13 12⅞ 12⅞
McKes pf 5¼ 1 108 108 108 +1
McLellan .60e 18 6¾ 6½ 6¾ + ⅛
Mead Cp(.90e) 8 6½ 6¼ 6½ + ⅛
Meisel Corp 1 ¼ ¼ ¼
Melville Sh(2) 6 24 23½ 23½ — ⅛
Mengel Co ½g 5 5⅛ 4 4 — ⅜
Merch&M1¼xw 4 29½ 28½ 29½ — ½
Mesta Mch 2½a 2 29½ 29½ 29½ + ½
Miami Cop ⅛a 8 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ — ⅛
MidCont1.40a 9 18¼ 18 18¼ + ⅛
Midland 1¼a 2 22¾ 21 22¾N'Y 6
Minn-Hon (2a) 8 55 54¾ 54¾ + ⅜
Minn-Moline 69 3 2½ 3 + ⅛
Minn-Mo(6)¼xt 1 61 61 61 + ¼
Minnian C .85g 14 14¾ 14 14 — ¾
Mo-Kan-Texas 7 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛
Mo-Kan-Tex pf 21 4 3½ 3¾ — ⅛
Mohawk C (2) 3 18 17½ 18
Mohawk21¼g *2 80½ 80¼ 80¼ +2
Mon pf C 5½ 4 104 104 104 M'y'12
Mont Wd (2) 68 33½ 32¾ 33½ + ⅜
Morrell J (2) 1 36 36 36 Oct 5
Motor Prod 1g 3 11 10⅞ 10⅞ + ⅛
MotorWh(.80) 2 12½ 12½ 12½
Mueller 1¼a 6 22½ 22½ 22½ + ⅜
Mullins Mfg B 3 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ + ⅛
Munsingw'r 1z 1 15¼ 13¼ 15¼ + ⅛

1942 1941 Stks/Divds (Dollars) Sales (100s) High Low Close Net Ch'ge
1.90¼ 49 Murphy GC (3) 1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U.S. Farm Bloc Plans Revision Price Ceilings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The prospect of legislation to force the administration to lift agricultural price ceilings has been raised by militant farm state senators.

As a first step they predicted quick Senate approval of an investigation into the administration of farm price provisions of the new price control law as an aftermath of democratic reverses in Tuesday's elections.

Senators George Aiken (R) of Vermont, and Gillette (D) of Iowa said the agriculture committee would seek abandonment of a policy under which benefit payments received by farmers are included in computing parity prices on which to base ceilings on eggs, chickens, butter, flour and other commodities.

Income Below Parity

The effect of this policy, plus the use of subsidies to hold down the price of wheat and flour, they contended, had been to keep the income of the farmer below parity.

(Parity is a price calculated to give the farmer an income providing a purchasing power equal to that of a past favorable period, usually 1909-14.)

"The administration's attitude toward the farmer was largely responsible for the election defeats it suffered," Senator Aiken told reporters. "The election demonstrated also that the people in the cities had no complaint against the farmer's getting a profit for his products."

Senator Gillette agreed that there was "quite a feeling" against the Office of Price Administration in farm sections and added that "undoubtedly this was a very definite factor" in the election.

He doubted, however, that democratic setbacks in themselves would bring about a change of a policy which the agriculture committee contends is based on a "false interpretation" of the price control law inserted in the congressional record by Senator Prentiss Brown (D) of Michigan, who was defeated for re-election.

Seek Full Parity

Senator Aiken said he understood that Senator Brown would correct the record to show that this interpretation, approving the inclusion of benefit payments in computing parity, was not part of the general debate on the price control law but an interpretation filed after the vote had been taken.

Senator Gillette said he was hopeful that when the administration was made "fully cognizant" of the intention of Congress that the farmer should receive full parity, it would "administer the law in the spirit in which it was intended."

"If not, we will ask Congress to rewrite the agricultural sections and make them so explicit that the meaning can not be misconstrued by any one," he continued.

Senator Gillette said the committee would meet to recommend senate approval of the inquiry upon the return to Washington of chairman Ellison Smith (D) of South Carolina.

"I am hopeful we can take up the resolution Tuesday, our regular meeting day," he declared.

CCC Wheat Loans Total $301,649,022

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that through Oct. 31 the Commodity Credit Corporation had completed 384,605 loans on 266,321,826 bushels of 1942 wheat amounting to $301,649,022. The average loan was $1.14 per bushel.

On the same date last year 446,695 loans had been completed on 294,651,046 bushels.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
3¼s	46-43	102.13	102.13	102.13

Treasury Bonds

9	3½s 54-41	108.2	108.2	108.2

Home Owners Loan

10	3s 52	104	104	104

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exp 4½s 66 st	104	104	104
2	Ala Power 3½s 72	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
30	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	88	88¾	89
15	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72½	72	72½
5	Alleghany Inc 5s 50	51¾	51¾	51¾
7	Allied Stre 4½s 51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7	Am & For P 5s 2030	7¼	7¼	7¼
2	Am IG Chem 5½s 49	104½	104¼	104¼
4	Am T&T 3½s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
11	Am T&T 3½s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
232	Am T&T 3s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10	Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100⅞	101
5	Ang C Nitra deb 57	32	32	32
5	Arm Del 4s 57	103¾	103¾	103¾
13	Arm Del 4s 58	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
10	AT&SF 4s 95	111⅝	111½	111⅝
7	At&SF Al 4s 95 st	98	98¼	98¼
10	Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
5	Atl & Birm 4s 33	30½	30½	30½
24	A C Line 1st 4s 52	87¾	88	88¼
21	A C Line ctf 4s 52	75¾	74¾	75
31	A C Line 4½s 64	86½	86¼	86¼
1	A C Line 4½s 64	102A	102A	102A
13	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	34	33¾	33¾
11	Atl & Dan 2da 4s 48	30	30½	29½
2	Atl Gu & W I 5s 59	100	100	100
13	B&O 4s mtg 48 sn	89½	89	89
66	B&O 98 st A	30	30	29½
23	B&O 95 st C	33¾	33½	33½
63	B&O 2000 st D	29	28½	28½
29	B&O 96 st F	29	28½	28½
86	B&O cv 4s 48	23¾	23½	23½
31	B&O 4s 48	58	57¾	58
23	B&OSJLE&WV 4s 51st	50	49¾	49¾
23	B&O S W 5s st	39	38	38
31	B&O T C 4s 59	46	45½	45½
8	Bang & Aroo cv 4s 51	57⅝	57½	57½
1	Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	58	58	58
11	Bell TPa 5s 48 B	104½	104½	104½
10	Bell TPa 5s 60 C	128½	128½	128½
3	Beth Steel 3¼s 52	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3	Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
120	Boston&Me 4½s 70	39¾	39¼	39½
11	Boston&Me 4s 60	73¼	73	73
4	BklynUn Gas 5s 47	104	104	104
12	Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	104½	104½	104½
1	Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	83	83	83
38	Buf R&P 57s st	35¾	35	35¼
4	Bush Term 5s 55	89	89	89
1	Can Son 4s 69	88	88	88
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	108½	108½	108½
1	Can Nor 6½s 46	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
4	Can Pac 4s perp	70	70	70
2	Caro C&O 4s 65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
30	Celanese 3½s 62	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
16	Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7¾	7¾	7¾
55	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	23¼	22½	22¾
61	Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	68	67½	67½
2	Cen Ga Mobile 5s 49	19½	19½	19½
14	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	84½	84½	84½
35	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	83¾	83½	83½
16	Cen R R N J 5s 87	19½	19½	19½
10	Cen R R N J 4s 87	17¾	17¾	17¾
6	Certain-td 5½s 48	99½	99½	99½
10	C&O 4½s 92	129¾	129¾	130¼
123	Chi & Alton 3s 49	23¾	23½	23½
8	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	76	75⅞	76
15	CB&Q 4½s 77	67¼	67	67¼
3	CB&Q gen 4s 58	81½	82⅛	82⅛
17	CB&Q 3½s ill 49	84⅝	84⅛	84⅝
74	Chi & E Ill inc 57	34¼	32½	33
25	ChO&W inc 4½s 2038	39½	39	39¼
12	Chi I & L 5s 47	30¾	30¾	30¾
11	Chi I & L 6s 47	22	20½	21½
259	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18¼	17⅞	18
118	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¼	4¼	4¼
6	CM&SP 4½s 89P	42½	42½	42½
10	CM&SP 4½s 89C	42½	41¾	42
5	CM&SP 4½s 89E	41¾	41¾	41¾
5	CM&SP zero 4s 89	40	40	40
5	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23¾	23¾	23¾
3	Chi&NW rm 5s 87	33	33	33
3	Chi & NW 4½s 87	32½	32½	32½
29	Chi&NW cv 5s 49	37¾	37¾	37½
15	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	22¾	22	22
14	Chi & NW3½s 87	32¾	32	32
1	Chi & NW 3½s 87	31	31	31
142	CRI&P 4½s 63A	19¾	19	19¾
25	CRI&P 4s 88 cv	4¼	4	4
47	CRI&P 4s 88 ctf	32½	31¾	32½
60	CRI&P 4s 88 reg	30	29¾	30
10	CRI&P 4s 88 ct reg	29	29	29
278	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	18¾	18	18¾
1	CRI,L&NO Mem 4s 51	96½	96½	96½
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Ch & W2Ind 4s 52	96½	96½	96½
5	Childs Co 5s 43	48	48	48
22	CCC&StL 4½s 77	49	48¾	48¾
7	CCC&StL 4½sW 4s 91	47¼	47	47
5	levUnTerm 5½s72	78	77½	77½
3	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	67¾	67¼	67½
1	Col F & I 5s 70	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	Col Gas & El 5½s 52	94	93½	93½
23	Columbia G 5s 52 May	93¾	93¾	93¾
7	Columbia G 5s 1961	89½	89½	89½
41	Coml Mack inc 09ww	51	49	51
3	Con Edis 3½s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
6	Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	105½	105½
2	Consum Pow 3½s 70	111¼	111¼	111¼
6	Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	97	96¾	96¾
5	CubaNoRy5½s42ret	32¾	32¾	32¾
8	Cuba RR 5s 52	40¾	40¾	40¾
3	Curtis Pub 3s 55	84½	84½	85½
69	Del &c Hud rfg 4s 43	58¾	58¾	58¾
10	D & R G 4½s 36	30¾	30	30¾
138	D & R G 4s 36	20¼	19½	20¼
1	D & R G West 5s 55	3¾	3¾	3¾
26	D & R G West 5s 55 Asd	3¼	3¼	3¼
56	D ⅞ R G West 5s 78	17	16⅝	16⅝
2	Elec Auto L 2¼s 86	101¼	101¼	101¼
31	El Paso & STW 5s 65	80	80	80
49	Erie 4½s 2015	56¾	55½	55½
20	Erie 4s 95	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Firestone T&R 3s 61	98½	98½	98½
20	Fla E Cst 5s 74	16¾	16½	16½
17	Gen Stl cn 5s 65	17½	17½	17½
1	Gotham Silk Hos 5s 46	85½	85½	85½
3	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	104⅝	104⅝	105
19	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	88¾	88¾	88¾
18	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	88	88	88
13	Gt Nor 3½s 67	74⅝	74½	74½
25	Gulf M & N 5s 50	88½	88½	88½
7	Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	70½	70½	70½
25	Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	54	53	53
3	Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	102	102	102
3	Hatfiem Riv P & Sa 54	90	90	90
9	Housatonic 5s 37	80½	80	80
31	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	44¾	43½	43½
25	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47¾	47	47¾
9	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	19¼	18½	18½
4	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103¼	103¼	102¼
2	Ill Cen 3½s 52	48½	48¼	48½
22	Ill Cen 4s 52	53	50⅝	50⅝
14	Ill Cen 4s 53	49	48½	49
38	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48¾	48¾	48¾
34	Ill Cen 4½s 66	45¼	44¼	44¾
13	Ill Cen 5s 56	58	58	58
1	Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	81	81	81
1	Ill Cen St L 3s 51	46	46	46
53	IC&CStL&NO 5s 63A	50⅝	50	50
17	IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	45½	44¾	45
1	Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	14	14	14
1	Inland Stl 3¼ 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜

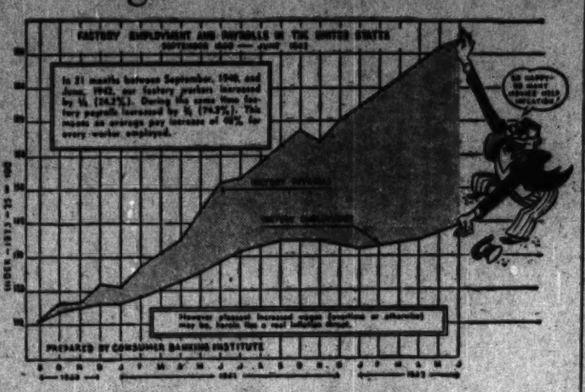
Current Business Statistics

Nov. 9, 1942

		Latest Week	Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	Oct 31	§§132.3	131.0	117.7
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Oct 24	1892	1900	1863
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Oct 31	3901	3917	4071
Electric power, mil. kwh	Oct 31	3775	3753	3380
Steel, p/c. of capacity†	N'v 7	99.6	99.6	96.6
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	Oct 31	890	903	895
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	Oct 31	157	153	136
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	N'v 4	3808	3632	3046
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	N'v 4	3306	3489	3832
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res bank credit, total, mil. dol.	N'v 4	4680	4578	2247
Mem bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	N'v 4	2120	2160	3409
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Oct 28	6316	6347	6554
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Oct 28	28639	28451	24258
Investments, mil. dol.	Oct 28	27229	27373	18379
Interest rates				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. a.	N'v 6	¼	¼	¼
Call loan renewals, p. c.	N'v 6	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	N'v 6	½@¾	½@¾	½
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	N'v 6	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	N'v 6	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	N'v 4	14312	14082	10421
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.‖	N'v 6	4.03¾	4.03¾	4.04
Failures, commercial, number	Oct 29	158	145	127
Gold stock, mil. dol.	N'v 4	22739	22739	22788
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.‖	N'v 7	66.0	66.1	62.7
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.‖	N'v 7	*2.05	*2.05	1.53
Stock averages, dol.‖	N'v 7	40.8	40.0	40.3
Stock sales, N Y S E., thous. shares	N'v 7	3077	3077	3181
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	Oct 31	§199.7	§199.7	91.6
Farm products, 1926 = 100	Oct 31	109.1	108.7	89.5
Foods, 1926 = 100	Oct 31	103.0	103.1	88.2
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	N'v 6	170.4	169.6	154.6
Controlled (30 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	N'v 6	162.1	162.0	154.7
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	N'v 6	191.4	188.7	154.3
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., ¢ per lb.**	N'v 6	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, (6 staple, ¢ per lb.††	N'v 6	.194	.191	.164
Hides, cow, it. nat. pack, Chi., ¢ p. lb**		.155	.155	.155
Steel scrap, hvy., melt., Chi., $ per ton**	N'v 6	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., ¢ p. lb**	N'v 6	.037	.037	.035
Wheat, No 2 H'n Win., Kan C., $ p. bu	N'v 6	1.218	1.103	1.145
Wool, top spot, N. Y., ¢ per lb**	N'v 6	§§1.243	§§1.228	§§1.280

*Daily average. †Data for 1941 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt United States Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years **Controlled by Government regulation ceilings. ††Average of 10 spot markets. §§Nominal. §§Preliminary. *On fewer issues.

Average Factory Worker's Wages Show 40 P. C. Rise



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Consumer Credit

"Can workers become poor with too much money?" is the question asked by the Consumer Banking Institute in conjunction with the accompanying chart appearing in a recent issue of its publication, Consumer Credit.

Replying in the affirmative the publication continues, "It works like this: When everybody is working at good wages, and half of the goods produced are taken for war purposes, then there is more money than there are things which consumers can buy. The competition among buyers with more money to spend than there are goods to buy causes prices to rise. This price rise, resulting from an abundance of dollars and a shortage of goods, is inflation."

Wage and salary stabilization are necessary in order to maintain price ceilings, says the Institute.

OWI Elucidates Action Against 25 Steel Companies

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Office of War Information, in reporting progress in an OPA action against 25 steel companies under price ceiling regulations, made it clear that action against most of the companies named was merely for buying overpriced steel.

In reference to the OWI announcement Sept. 30 of the price ceiling action, which mentioned transactions through various companies resulting in higher prices, OWI said:

"A previous OWI story might have been construed as involving all consumer companies named in the suit in such deals designed to raise steel prices." OWI said it wanted to have it understood that such companies "were consumers of steel, and that affidavits presented to the court did not charge them with any middleman design to resell steel at illegal prices."

Of the 25, OWI reported 12 companies had been restrained from further violations, and 13 cases were still pending.

The OWI accounting said these cases of alleged purchases of overpriced steel, not accused of "any middleman design to resale," remained to be disposed of:

Fisher Bros. Steel Corp., New York City; Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Steel Rolling Co., New York City; Northeastern Steel Corp., New York City; Columbian Steel Tank Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Gate City Iron Works, Omaha, Neb.; Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., North Chicago, Ill.

A statement by Fisher Brothers Steel Corp., one of the purchaser-defendants, said the action against it "revolves about a technicality in determining the appropriate price ceiling which governs the transactions."

OWI explained only one of the 12 permanently enjoined companies, Armor-Bronze, Inc., of Taunton, Mass., was a "steel middleman."

Higgins Completes Plans With Army For Cargo Planes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans boat builder, said today he had completed negotiations with the Army air forces for the construction of facilities to build 1,200 cargo planes, and also would undertake several other projects in connection with the war effort.

Among the projects, he told reporters, will be a "manufacturing laboratory," in which he will make airplane accessories not only for Higgins-built planes, but for other Army planes.

The "manufacturing laboratory," he indicated, would be devoted principally to making essential parts for airplane engines.

Another agreement, he said, calls for the manufacture of "wood alloys," which he described as metal worked into various types of wood.

Mr. Higgins said still another agreement called for him to manufacture a new-type engine. Except to say that the engine would have a low fuel consumption and that the first to come off the assembly line would be for marine use, he declined to give any details.

In addition, Mr. Higgins said, he will build "on his own" a giant experimental land plane. The plane, he told reporters, will have six engines, and a normal load capacity of 200,000 pounds. Mr. Higgins said he hoped the first giant plane built by him would be allocated to haul supplies to China, but that it would be up to Government officials to decide upon its use.

Mr. Higgins said the "wood alloy" could be used for many war purposes because of its strength and durability. He gave Harry Atwood, a pioneer aviator, credit for developing the material.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Record	Hldrs. of
Cent Ill P Serv $6 pf	$3	12-15	11-30	
do $7 pf	$7½	12-15	11-30	
New Eng P S $6 pf	75c	12-15	11-30	
do 07 pf	$7½	12-15	11-30	
Puget Sd P & Lt pf	$1.38	1-15	11-25	

Year End

Buffalo Forge	65c	11-25	11-17	
Vacuum Concrete	6c	11-16	11- 7	

Regular

Armour & Co (Del) pf	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12-10
Blue Ridge Corp cv pf	75c	Q	12-	11-14
Borg Warner	40c		12-10	11-24
Clark Equip	75c		12-15	11-27
Creole Pet Corp	25c	S	12-15	11-30
Dixie Vortex pf	62½c	Q	1- 2	12-10
Dom Fdrys & Stl pf	$1.50	Q	12- 1	11-20
Federal Mogul	25c		12-15	12- 5
Metal & Thermit	25c		12-10	12- 1
do pf	$1.75	Q	12-22	12-12
Natomas Co.	25c	Q	12-15	11-21
United Aircraft Prod	25c	Q	12-15	11-27
do pf	87½c	Q	12- 1	11-16
Western Auto Supl	25c		12- 1	11-19
Western Util Corp pf	15c	Q	11-14	11- 5

*Payable in cash or common stock.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos&Albany	82¼	81¼	81¾	82¼
2.50	Bos Edison	25½	25½	25¾	25½
5.00	Bos Elevated	64	64	64	64
1.40d	Bos Her-Trav	14¾	14½	14¾	14½
	Bos&Me pr pf	8¾	8	8	8¼
	Bos&Me st B pf	3	2	2	2¼
	Bos&Me st D pf	3	3	3	3
4.50	East G&F pr pf	43	43	43	43¾
4.50d	N E Tel & Tel	90¼	90	90	88
	Quincy Min	.80c	80c	80c	80c
.80d	Shawmut Asso	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
1.80	Torrington	28	27¾	28	27¾
4.00	Un Twist Drill	35	28	35	35
4.00d	Unit Shoe M	62	61½	61½	62½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43½	43	43¼	43

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Republic Steel Dividend

CLEVELAND (AP)—Republic Steel Corp. today declared a common dividend of 25 cents per share payable Dec. 21 to stockholders of record Dec. 1. This brings 1942 payments to $1.55, compared with $2.00 in 1941.

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
25	Greek 6s 68 pt pd	13	11½	12
5	Jugoslav Rk 7s 57	8¾	8¼	8¾
3	Medellin Mun 6½s 54	14½	14½	14½
7	Mex 10 4s asd 45	9¾	9¾	9¾
8	Minas Ger 6½s 58	16	16	16
2	Norway 6½s 65	68	68	68
30	Peru 1st 6s 60	13¾	13¾	13¾
2	Poland 8s 50	10¾	10¾	10¾
13	Poland 4½s 63 asd	10½	10	10½
1	Poland 4½s 58 asd	9½	9½	9½
1	Poland 4½s 58 asd	9½	9½	9½
2	Prague 7½s 52	20	20	20
1	Rio de Jan 8s 46	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	15½	15½	15½
10	Sao Paulo St 8s 50	21½	20½	21½
2	Sao Paulo St 8s 50	43	43	43
2	Sao Paulo St 7s 56	30½	30½	30½
16	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	64	64	64
10	Sao Paulo St 6s 68	30½	30½	30½
10	Serbs Cr & Sl 8s 62	9¾	9¾	9¾
8	Urug c] 3¾s4¼s'79	89	89	89
1	Urug 4½s 4½s 78	80	80	80

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, $.-027,200; previous day, 4,228,800; week ago, 11,839,900; year ago, 5,577,800; two years ago, closed; Jan. 1 to date, 1,900,878,850; year ago, 1,794,134,750; two years ago, 1,-390,104,190.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. wheat				
Chicago	1.36⅛	1.35¾	1.35⅞	1.36⅜
Minneapolis	1.18⅝	1.17⅛	1.17⅝	1.18
Kansas city	1.21⅞	1.21	1.21	1.22½
Winnipeg	.90¾	.90½	.90½	.90½
May wheat				
Chicago	1.39¼	1.38⅛	1.38⅜	1.38¾
Minneapolis	1.31⅝	1.31	1.31⅝	1.31⅞
Kansas City	1.23⅛	1.23¾	1.23⅝	1.23¾
July wheat				
Chicago	1.39¼	1.38½	1.38¾	1.39
Minneapolis			1.21⅝	1.21¾
Dec. corn				
Chicago	.84½	.83¾	.83¾	.83¼
Kansas City	.80½	.79½	.80⅛	.79¾
May corn				
Chicago	.89¾	.88½	.88¾	.88¾
Kansas City	.85⅛	.84¾	.84¾	.84¾
Dec oats				
Chicago	.51⅜	.50¾	.50¾	.50⅞
Minneapolis	.48⅝	.48¼	.48	.48⅜
Winnipeg	.46	.45½	.45⅝	.45¾
Rye, Chicago				
Dec.	.84	.82½	.83	.82¾
May	.89⅞	.88¼	.89	.88
July	.72¼	.70¾	.71¼	.70

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	....	....	....	1.48¾	....
Dec.	....	....	....	1.46¼	1.46

Lard

Dec.	....	....	....	13.80	13.80
Jan.	....	....	....	13.80	13.80

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December				92.4n	93.6
March				92.8b	93.7
May				92.4n	93.6
July				92.4n	93.6
Tops					
December	124.1	124.4	124.0	122.5b	124.1
March	123.8	123.8	123.0	123.0b	123.8
May	123.3	123.4	123.3	122.5b	123.3
July	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0b	123.0

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	18.65	18.71	18.58	18.64	18.64
March	18.80	18.84	18.71	18.78	18.78
May	18.91	18.94	18.82	18.86	18.86
July	18.89	18.94	18.82	18.86	18.86
Oct.	19.09	19.13	19.00	19.00	19.00

Spot, 20.34.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	8.86	8.86	8.86	8.86b	8.86
March	....	....	....	8.86b	8.86

b-Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	44.80	44.80	44.80	44.80	44.60
*December				44.55n	44.55
†January	44.80	44.80	44.80	44.80	44.60
†November	37.80	37.80	37.65	37.65	37.65
†December	37.90	37.90	37.90	37.90	37.90
†January	....	....	....	37.50n	37.50

B—Nominal. *B.a. †B.a.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

I. B. M. Net Lower for 9 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—International Business Machines Corp. reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net income after charges and taxes of $7,699,433, equal to $7.17 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $7,116,317, or $6.64 a share, in the first nine months of 1941.

New York Curb

Prices to 2:55

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
600	Aero Sup B(.40e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Air Investors	2	2	2
100	Air Way El(.10e)	1½	1½	1½
100	Ala Pow 7% pf (7)	97½	97½	97½
100	Allied Prod (1a)	31½	31½	31½
100	Allied Prod A (1¾)	23¾	23¾	23¾
800	Alum Co Am (3e)	103½	101½	101½
350	Alum Ltd (8a)	83	81½	82
50	Am Book (1½a)	21½	21½	21½
200	Am C P&L A	13¼	12¾	13¼
200	Am C P&L A new	13	12¾	13¾
200	Am Cit P&L B		⅞	⅞
1200	Am Cyan B (.60)	37½	37½	37¾
150	Am Fork&Hoe (¾e)	12½	12½	12½
3000	Am Gas & El (1.00)	28	28¾	28
25	Am Gas El pf (4¾)	97	97	97
700	Am Gen (15c)	3½	3½	3½
225	Am Gen 6s p

Longer Work Week Deemed Necessary to Boost Production

Chase Sees Plenty for All After the War

NEW YORK (AP)—The bravest of brave new worlds is the promise Stuart Chase holds out for America in the second of his studies of the postwar period just published.

An America freed of the blight of unemployment, its greatly expanded machinery running at full tilt to supply the consumer instead of the war machine, its people as intent on winning the peace as they are on winning the war, because they are offered an economically decent world to work in. . . .

That is the picture Mr. Chase paints in "Goals for America—A Budbget of Our Needs and Resources," second of a series of six books which he is preparing for the Twentieth Century Fund, nonprofit economic research organization endowed by the late Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant.

Mr. Chase's work, which promises to be one of the most significant forays into the the economic future now under way, cannot yet be viewed as a whole, and the current volume raises many questions which it does not fully answer.

"Big Five Budget"

But it calls for a tomorrow in which every American is assured, as a personal right consonant with his duty to work and produce, of a "big five budget," adequate food, clothing, housing, education and health care.

Mr. Chase concludes all these good things are already fully attainable on the basis of the country's present capacity to turn out goods, and need await only the end of the war to be achieved.

He is not specific, in this preliminary sketching out of objectives for after the war, as to methods to obtain the prosperous state he believes possible for the country.

Many more answers are implicit in forthcoming titles: "Problems of Postwar Finance"; "Problems of Our Foreign Commerce"; "Farmer, Worker, Businessman—Their Place in Postwar America"; "Winning the Peace."

But this much appears clear about Mr. Chase's thinking from the two volumes of his work already available:

He has tossed aside most of the traditional financial concepts of the functions of money, debt, and even conventional ideas of profit, though he believes the profit motive can be and should be preserved as an incentive to individual effort.

He asks only the question, "Are we able to produce, physically, to give every American an adequate standard of living" and answers his question vigorously in the affirmative, with considerable documentation.

He says:

"By 1945 or so our physical plant cannot fail to be more productive than ever before, making the 1929 estimates grow faint by comparison. The outlook for all Americans will be very promising when the war ends. . . ."

Between July, 1940 and July, 1942, there were government appropriations of $12,000,000,000 and private business expenditure of $3,000,000,000, making a total of $15,000,000,000 for the sole purpose of enlarging existing plants and building new productive units, Mr. Chase reported. The total is 15 times the plant investment of the automobile industry in 1933 and three-fourths of the amount spent on manufacturing-plant expansion in the entire boom decade of the twenties, he added.

Physical Factors

"The physical factors will be available for a strong and enduring civilization.

"Will our minds be ready?

"No one can know.

"But my guess is that they will. This book is founded on the assumption that they will. On any other assumption it is not worth writing, and we may as well compose ourselves to despair."

Of the place of the profit motive as a spur to individuals doing their part to assure Americans of guaranteed minimum standard of living after the war, Mr. Chase says it should come after providing the needs of the mass of the population, but adds:

"The fourth and last charge on total output (he makes it clear this means all-out, unrestricted production of the country's plants) may be luxuries for the more fortunate groups—goods and services beyond the line of quantity production—jewels, country estates, custom-built motorcars, and the like.

"No civilization, not even Soviet Russia, has failed to provide a modicum of such luxuries for those at the top, whether they be kings, priests, tycoons or commissars.

"It would be unrealistic not to allow for them in postwar America.

"It might, however, be realistic to allow for not more than eight master bedrooms and a three-car garage."

Sees Competition Shifted

Mr. Chase maintains that competition for place in the social order is not banished from an economy which has been organized first of all to assure the mass of the population an adequate standard of living.

"Competition is simply moved above the ground floor.

"The penalty of bad luck, of an inadequate education, of an act of God, of an IQ below 100, is no longer a bread line, a flop-house or a leap from Brooklyn Bridge.

"A base is cemented home below which no American need ever go. Competition begins at that base.

"Citizens can still battle for preferred positions in the upper stories, namely preferred calls on the output of luxuries.

"But when the losers come tumbling down stairs, they no longer fall into the cellar.

"They pick themselves up, wipe off the blood, and start off again on the ground floor.

"Their wives and children do not have to pay the unjust and dreadful penalties which wives and children have paid throughout the great depression."

Elected

Conway Studios

J. Taylor Foster

Elected vice-president and director of Lee Higginson Corp. Mr. Foster has been a partner of Spencer Trask & Co. He began his career in the bond business with Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler.

WLB Arranges Truce Between MESA, UAW

DETROIT (AP)—The War Labor Board has arranged a truce in a jurisdictional dispute between the Mechanics Educational Society of America and the rival United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the society offered an immediate end to a wave of sympathy strikes that closed 15 war-vital tool and die plants overnight.

Matthew Smith, president of the new Confederated Unions of America and head of the MESA, which is that group's largest affiliate, said 9,200 striking members of the society had been instructed to return to their jobs with their regular shifts, or as soon thereafter as employers can arrange to resume production.

Louis M. Gill, regional director of the War Labor Board, said the MESA had agreed to resume full production without further interruption pending an early hearing of the entire dispute, and to withdraw the threat of sympathy strikes in Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio.

Urges Co-operation

Mr. Gill called upon members of the MESA and the UAW alike to co-operate in avoiding violence, intimidation "or any other action which will tend to interfere with production."

Mr. Smith had attributed the wave of strikes to forcible ejection of four MESA members from an aircraft plant operated by the Briggs Manufacturing Co. A UAW spokesman admitted members of his union, which has an exclusive bargaining contract with the company, ushered the four to the plant gates after they had posted MESA handbills on a UAW bulletin board.

Eight other MESA members walked out at the same time, Mr. Smith said, fearing physical violence, and the sympathy strikes affecting other plants were called when the eight were discharged for leaving their jobs without permission. He demanded their reinstatement and guarantees of their personal safety.

WLB To Determine Status

Mr. Gill said the men would not return to their jobs at once. The WLB hearing will determine their future status, he added, and the board has made no advance judgment.

High Army and Navy procurement officials said the production lines of major industries felt no effects from the stoppage, but they concurred in the statement of Capt. A. S. Wotherspoon, inspector in charge of the naval arsenal here, that a prolonged strike would have thrown war production, dependent on a continued flow of tools and dies, into a "nose dive."

PAINESVILLE, Ohio (AP)—With U. S. soldiers mounting its six locomotives and guarding its right-of-way, the small but important Fairport, Painesville & Eastern Railroad has resumed hauling war goods in the face of a strike by 84 men.

An Army engineer battalion, augmented by military police, moved in upon the road's 3½-mile Fairport - Painesville link and within three hours had the locomotives shuttling supplies to and from chemical and magnesium factories near Lake Erie.

"Continued delay in the delivery of vital raw materials would have resulted immediately in irreparable damage to equipment in plants engaged in essential war work," the war department stated.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Counsel for J. S. Bache and Company, New York, argued before the War Labor Board that the board was without power to act in a wage dispute between the company and AFL's American Federation of Office Employees.

The company's counsel William J. Walker, contended its brokerage business in no manner affected the progress of the war. Some disagreement was expressed by board chairman William H. Davis.

The board also heard similar arguments on its jurisdiction in labor matters involving CIO's United Office and Professional Workers and four title companies in New York—New York Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Security Title Guarantee Company, Kings County Capital Company, and Lawyers' Title Corporation.

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Federal labor conciliator W. F. Ashe announced employees who struck three days at three large Pittsburgh department stores had withdrawn their picket lines and would return to work under an agreement to reopen contract negotiations.

Brookings Institution Urges Basic 48-Hour Work Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — Immediate steps toward increasing the average work week in the United States from 42.5 to 48 hours and bringing at least 6,400,000 additional workers into the labor force were recommended today by the Brookings Institution as solutions to the nation's manpower problem.

The institution's study, conducted by Harold W. Metz and financed by the Falk Foundation also pointed to the need of reducing goods and services produced for private consumption by one-third.

Latest figures released through the Office of War Information show that the average worker in the American aircraft industry is working 46.7 hours per week; the shipbuilder, 48.5; the iron and steel worker, 42; the automobile worker now on war work, 43.3, and the electrical machinery worker, 46.1.

Labor Works Longer Abroad

The OWI figures were contained in a manpower study that showed the United States far behind its enemies in mobilizing labor for war production. The average industrial working day in Japan in 1937, the OWI pointed out, was 12 hours, with 15 in certain essential industries such as steel. "The development of the war has maintained and even increased these hours," the report said.

The National Council of Farmer Co-operatives meanwhile charged that "refusal of the present administration to discard its pre-war concept of the use of labor in industry" has resulted in "disgraceful inefficiency and a wastage of labor that is retarding our war effort." While war workers in Russia stay at their jobs an average of 66 hours a week, in Germany 60 hours, and in Britain 56 hours, in this country the average work week is only 43 hours, with thousands working less than 40 hours, the farm group complained.

President's Responsibility

The Brookings Institution study put the responsibility for bringing order out of the present manpower chaos squarely upon the President. "Inasmuch as no department or war agency is vested with authority over more than a limited segment of the war effort, responsibility for such a policy rests upon the President," Mr. Metz declared.

Of the 6,400,000 additions to the labor force which would be required for armed forces of 9,500,000—the stated objective by the end of 1943—the natural increases in population will produce 1,400,000, the Brookings study estimated. "Labor from Mexico may possibly provide a maximum of 150,000," it added, "and the remainder must come from women homemakers and persons in the 14 to 19 and over-65 age groups.

"Such requirements would take 60 per cent of the 5,600,000 non-farm women who are under 45 years, and have no young children and 15 per cent of the 11,200,000 persons more than 65 or between 14 and 19.

Germany, the OWI pointed out, exhausted such reserves years ago, while Japan has been facing a critical skilled labor shortage for two years.

Urges More Negro Workers

The OWI summarized the manpower problem of the United States as the need of making "full utilization of local labor through training programs and advancement of minorities before calling upon outside labor and of preventing employers from luring workers from other and equally vital war jobs."

To aid in the "advancement of minorities" four major war agencies, the War Manpower Commission, WPB and the Army and Navy, issued a booklet over the week end urging American war contractors to hire more Negro workers. Under the title, "What You Can Do About It," the pamphlet lists steps which employers can take to fully utilize the Negro labor market:

"See to it that the fair-employment policy of your company is in fact the policy of all your company's agents.

"If you have a union in your plant, seek its help. A policy which the workers help to make will have their support.

"Enlist the aid of Negro organizations and of the U. S. Employment Service in getting qualified Negro personnel.

"As you hire Negroes for the factory, hire them also for your offices.

"When you consider the employment of women, consider Negro women also.

"Enlist the co-operation of your supervisory personnel and see that they secure the co-operation of your workers.

"Give Negroes in your plant training opportunities equal to those you give white workers."

Appearing before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, studying half a dozen manpower bills, Roane Waring, national commander of the American Legion, warned today that the United States may suffer defeat in World War II unless Congress enacts a national service act providing for "conscription of all the material resources of this nation."

"Congress," he declared, "should take immediate action to enact legislation which will provide a firm control over manpower and for the conscription of all the material resources of this nation. Unless we buckle down to the job at hand, we may suffer defeat" he warned.

Senator Urges Moratorium On New Taxes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—A year's moratorium on new taxes was proposed today by Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, high ranking member of the Senate finance committee.

At the same time, he urged that immediate steps be taken to insure the sale of five times as many war bonds as now are being bought.

Declaring that direct taxes assessed as a result of the new revenue bill approach the "danger line" for both individuals and corporations, Senator Vandenberg told reporters he believed Congress' next great problem was to find adequate and prudent methods for the nationwide absorption of Government bonds.

More Taxes Coming

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced before passage of the new revenue bill that he would ask Congress for an additional $6,000,000,000 in taxes. Senator Vandenberg said he would oppose any fundamental alteration in the tax structure, insisting that action be limited to closing loopholes, correcting inequities, improving methods of collecting at the source and installing the so-called Ruml plan for payment of taxes on a current basis.

Senator Vandenberg's views on this point were accorded significance since they appeared largely representative of the Senate minority whose strength in the new Congress convening in January will increase materially as a result of the elections.

"The country should have a year in which to adjust itself to the latest tax bill," Senator Vandenberg declared. "These new taxes already approach the danger line so far as ordinary corporate existence is concerned, just as they also drive close to the subsistence line for millions of our people."

Calculating this year's government deficit at close to $50,000,000,000 after collection of $25,000,000,000 in taxes, Senator Vandenberg said the levying of $6,000,000,000 more in taxes was much less important than was the problem of collecting the $50,000,000,000 which the Treasury must borrow from as many individual bondholders as possible.

Near Tax Limit

"This involves 10 times as much money as could possibly be squeezed out of the American hide in the form of new taxes superimposed upon those already voted," he observed.

"Certainly it requires us to leave American business as a going concern to carry this load—and we are already warned by the War Production Board that we have already gone to the tax limit for sustaining a healthy national economy.

"Certainly it requires us to leave the individual taxpayer with some sort of margin with which to face these other unavoidable responsibilities. What we need now and what we cannot escape is a practical program for the nation-wide distribution—as far as possible in the hands of private investors—or at least five times as many war bonds as now are being subscribed."

He said the answer to this problem appeared to lie in some form of compulsory savings, although he was not prepared to outline a program now.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week didn't make the phenomenal jump some people expected in view of the election returns. It opened up sharply on Wednesday morning on the second heaviest opening hour this year, but the momentum was soon lost and Wednesday's market closed lower than Monday's. Whether this means that the unexpectedly large Republican victory had been anticipated in the last six weeks' bull market, or whether the reflection is yet to come, remains to be seen.

In fact the week provided two excellent pieces of news — the elections and General Montgomery's break through in Africa. The London market was understandably strong on the latter news, but the New York market recovered only slightly—though enough to make up the losses in the averages and bring them back to the highest levels of the year.

Is Market Near Ceiling?

Possibly the market is anticipating the approach of tax-selling. While the averages are at about the same level as at the beginning of the year, which should minimize such selling, and the amount of loss which can be offset against income is now only $1,000, some selling is expected from smaller holders which may hold the market down for a while.

On the other hand the market looks chart-wise as though it were again "knocking against a ceiling." The Telephone dividend meeting on the 18th, a week from Wednesday, will be the next major scheduled news of importance to the market.

A major event of the war program was the announcement of the new "Controlled Materials Plan" by Donald Nelson and his staff. The wonder is that this change was not made months ago; the Germans have used such a plan for years and the British abandoned their priorities system for such an arrangement within three months after the war started; more than that, the plan follows the lines of the original M-Day plans.

Gist of it seems to be the commonsense idea of drawing up an estimate of how much steel, copper, and aluminum there is available, before passing out allocations for it. Priorities, allocations, and PRP had operated pretty much on the principle of drawing checks against a bank balance without knowing how much bank balance there was to draw against. Further tightening of the civilian economy is shown by the addition of 75 more steel items to the list of things which no longer may be manufactured of steel.

Meaning of Elections

The elections seemed to show more financial conservatism on local issues. San Francisco voted not to buy the Market Street Railway, Baltimore not to borrow $32,000,000, Utah not to put a punitive tax on chain stores. It's about time; the states are hard hit financially by the war. Gasoline revenues are going down, sales taxes will fall on smaller civilian sales, and may next year have to rub elbows with a federal sales tax. Even revenues from income taxes will certainly be affected by the $25,000 salary ceiling.

Owners of reorganization rail issues will wait with interest the Supreme Court decisions in the Great Western and the Milwaukee cases. They might conclude the long quarrel in which the Interstate Commerce Commission has tried to have the railroads reorganized on the basis of depression earnings—a laudable effort to squeeze down capitalizations as they never used to be squeezed down, but an effort not much appreciated by common and preferred stock owners.

The Street now expects another "tap" issue from the Treasury. This would continue the three-month cycle of Treasury financing which has developed this year. The issue is expected to be designed for insurance companies, savings banks, funds, foundations, and so on, and to carry a coupon and maturity in excess of the 2 per cent and 10 years which it now appears is to be the top for the banks.

. . . Money in circulation was up another $230,000,000 and is now at the phenomenal figure of $14,312,000,000.

Steel Pay Rolls Soar to New Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Pay rolls in the steel industry soared to a new peak of $124,777,000 in September, exceeding by nearly $5,000,000 the previous top established in July, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

The total in August was $118,718,000 and in September, 1941, it was $110,392,000.

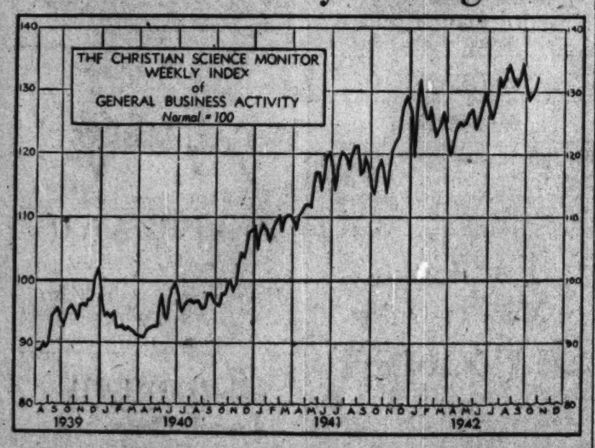
Employment in the industry continued to drop with 641,000 persons on the rolls in September against 647,000 in August, and 652,000 in September, 1941. The draft and increasing emphasis on "heavy" steel were factors making for this, the Institute said.

The average hourly earnings of wage employees jumped to 108.6 cents in September from 104.1 in August, a new record, and compared with 98.2 cents a year ago. Wage earnings employees worked an average of 39.8 hours per week in September, compared with 37.6 in August and 37.8 last year.

Treasury Calls Bank Repayments

NEW YORK (AP)—The Treasury has issued a call, as of Nov. 4, on depository commercial banks throughout the country for repayment of $190,419,000 in war loan deposits Nov. 9 and a similar amount Nov. 10, of which $102,383,000 each day would be from the Second (New York) Federal Reserve District.

Monitor Business Index Shows Further Recovery During Week



Rising further during the last week of October, The Ghristian Science Monitor index of general business activity recovered more than half the sharp loss sustained early in the month. The increase carried the index to the level of 132.3 (prel.) for the week ended Oct. 31, from 131.0 for the preceding week and 117.7 for the week ended Nov. 1, last year.

The three components of the index registered increases, with the sharpest gain recorded for miscellaneous freight carloadings. Hesitant the previous week in following the customary seasonal decline, the figures for the latest period showed a decrease smaller than usual for this time of year. Bank debits outside New York City also dipped somewhat less than seasonally for the week.

Electric power production again topped expectations for a seasonal gain and the adjusted figure is gradually recovering to the high levels of the early autumn.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for the seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct. 31.* 1942	Oct. 24 1942	Nov. 1 1941
Combined index	132.3	131.0	117.7
Bank debits outside New York City	148.6	148.0	120.2
Elec power production	120.1	119.6	114.0
Misc. carloadings	138.1	138.1	118.9

*Preliminary

Tidewater Associated Oil

NEW YORK (AP)—The Tidewater Associated Oil Co. for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reported net income of $7,466,445 after charges and provision of $2,566,900 for federal income taxes, or 90 cents a common share, compared with $9,790,595 after providing $4,735,800 for taxes, or $1.25 a share, in the like 1941 period.

South Australian Pleads Innocent to U. S. Charges

NEW YORK (AP)—South Australia's "bullfigrter" added another chapter to what the Government says was an "almost fantastic" career by pleading innocent in Federal Court to charges of forging a Treasury Department check and violating the Securities and Exchange Act.

John Woolcott Forbes, whose South Australia fellow-citizens labelled him "the bulfighter," was held under $100,000 bail after Assistant U. S. Attorney Edward J. Behrens said Mr. Forbes was wanted in Australia for alleged stock frauds aggregating $10,000,000, and was also sought in several states and Canada. Trial was set for Nov. 12.

A. W. Dawson, described as Mr. Forbes' associate, also pleaded innocent to similar charges and was held under $50,000 bail.

Canadian Cattle Exports To U. S. Lower Than in '41

OTTAWA (AP) — Shipments of Canadian cattle to the United States, which had soared high in the early months of this year, now are falling behind those of 1941, the Agriculture Department Livestock Market Review said.

Beef cattle exports to Nov. this year totalled 121,195 head against 131,636 for the same period in 1941.

Reduction in cattle exports was caused by regulations of the Prices Board Foods Administration designed to retain in Canada supplies necessary to meet a rising domestic demand.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN

JANITOR

Apartment house, good apartment supplied. Apply to

Mr. Shannon, Real Estate Dept.

STATE STREET TRUST CO.

Cor. State and Congress Sts., Boston

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

INDUST. ENGRS: Several Agy
TIME-STUDY ENGR: Foundry exp $3600
METALLURGISTS: Several Agy
PHYSICIST: Thorough exp Top Sal
CHEMIST: Eng; several Agy
PROD MGRS: Mach shop exp Agy
ASST PROD MGRS: Mach shop exp Agy
APPRAISERS: Power station exp Agy
MECH DRAFTSMEN: Piping exp Agy
MECH DRAFTSMEN: Several exp Agy
LAB ASST: Mech exp Agy
STRUCTURAL DESIGNERS: Concrete Agy
ARCH DRAFTSMEN: Heavy timber Agy
TOOL DESIGNERS: Experienced Agy
RADIO ENGRS & TECHNICIANS Agy
SALES: Food, beverages Agy
CLAIM ADJUSTER: Auto casualty exp Agy
ACCTS: Pub accounting exp Agy
COST ACCTS: Exp Agy
CLERKS: Flights $22-25
OFFICE BOYS: Several $15-22

STRONG, intelligent man wanted in parts and shipping department of gasoline engines agency located in New York City. Write Box 2, Chatham, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK general, 2 adults; light housework, no laundry; near transportation; Boston suburb; references. Big. 5081 (Mass.).

EXPERIENCED stenographer-typist, file clerk; state salary, experience, references. Write Box 9-32, Suite 1560, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERT fingerwaver and manicurist wanted. Address 73 West 99th St., N. Y. C. Telephone Circle 5-9979.

WOMAN for general housework, family of 3; no washing, no cooking; free Sundays; to sleep out. Write Box W-32, Suite 1560, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMEN
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

U. S. citizens with mechanical aptitude who have had college education or equivalent for highly technical service positions. State name, address, age, education, and experience. Attach small photograph. Replies held strictly confidential. Box G-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY, Christian Scientist, having 2-3 hours daily, would devote such time reading and affording companionship to one desiring such services (exclusive of Saturdays and Sundays) in New York City or Northern New Jersey.

PRACTICAL nurse, Christian Scientist, willing to go anywhere and be generally useful. Box 50, R. 34, 23 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.

HAIRDRESSING

CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER
233 Madison Avenue Regent 4-8383
Bet. 89th and 90th Sts. Hrs. 9-6, 1 Flight Up

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 143 Tremont St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room
Personal Pen 233 Wash. Street, Boston Room 206 LAF 3087

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 9 Bromfield Street LIB. 3913

STORM WINDOWS

STORM WINDOWS
Quality custom built. We have increased our production facilities and can again make prompt delivery—Greater Boston only. Write or telephone for estimate.
PARAMOUNT HOME IMPROVEMENT CORP.
70 Needham St., Newton Highlands
Tel. LASell 3007, 3008, 3009

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats, etc. J. P. CO., 119 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4468.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in ANY ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A. Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY in the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	25c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

LEWIS WATCH SHOP
505½ 11th St. N. W.
Fine Watches and Diamonds
Watches and Clocks Repaired and Restored at a Reasonable Price
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mildred's Smart Shop
A Complete Line of
New Fall Sample Dresses
12 to 20 and 36 to 46. Also half sizes.
MILLINERY
All hats $1.95 and $2.95
1770 COLUMBIA RD., N. W. Adams 3647
OPEN EVENINGS

GROSS ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON

Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
929 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone MEtropolitan 9611

FIRE THEFT AUTOMOBILE BONDS
INSURANCE
FRANCES P. PAYNE
1401 North Tuckahoe Street
East Falls Church, Va.
Phone: Falls Church 2501

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE
10 WENDELL ST.
Just became available, the most unusual 5-room apt. Craftex walls, natural sunwood finish, colored tile bath with separate stall shower; 3 minutes' walk from Harvard Sq.; rent $125. Res. Supt. TRO 7230.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS. — 137 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5860

4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
With Fully Equipped Kitchens
Artistically and newly decorated; streamliners, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2145, 9 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WATERGATE INN

Under same management as famous
NORMANDY FARM
•
F Street at the River
Luncheon and Dinner, Noon to 10 Every Day. REpublic 8668

Know the Joy of True Foot Comfort
Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes
For Men and Women
738 15TH STREET, N. W.

Chevy Chase Transfer & Storage Co.
Established 1917
East Ave. and Leland St. WIS. 3018
CHEVY CHASE, MD.

Maine

AUBURN

FRESH NATIVE TURKEYS
also fresh native chickens and fowl
Let us supply your Thanksgiving needs
PLUMMER'S MARKET
203 Turner Street Tel. 530

Flanders
62 COURT STREET
AUBURN, ME.

THANKSGIVING NUTS and CANDIES
Anderson & Briggs, Inc.
CORNER COURT AND MAIN STREETS

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CURRAN COMPANY BOOT SHOP
Quality Footwear
Correctly Styled — Reasonably Priced
Walk-Over, Red Cross, Selby Styl-Eez
72 MAIN STREET

Stokol Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS, Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

LEWISTON

DORA CLARK TASH
Portrait Photographer
125 MAIN STREET

Forget your feet. In perfect fitting
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
feel years younger.
Come in—try on a pair.
STILL PRICED AT $3.95
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 LISBON STREET

Sears, Roebuck and Company
212 Main Street
Phone 5100

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
934 Forest Avenue Phone 2-3794

Mark Cross HAND BAGS
Recognized for Quality
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
JEWELERS SINCE 1851

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941 COAL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6208. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established on Quality and Service

Oakhurst DAIRY

Guards Your Milk Supply

Visit Our Plant

364 Forest Avenue

Portland Maine

Special Order Yours Early

Christmas Cards

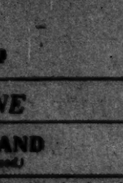
50 for $1.00

Imprinted with your name. Choice of size, styles, all alike or in an assortment.

Send for Illustrated Circular.

Owen Moore's PORTLAND, MAINE

BEAUTIFUL!



A CARTER diamond is always rich in its quality and brilliance. Ring mountings superb.

CARTER BROS. CO.

PORTLAND, MAINE

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 9 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Suede Jackets . . . $8.50-$12.00

Blue Melton Cloth Jackets, Wool Plaid Lining . . $12.00

Red and Black Plaid Jackets, $10.00

BROWN & BATCHELDER

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce

6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

HARPER METHOD SHOP

HCM

201 Patriot Building Phone 2301

MISS STELLA M. LINES

JACKMAN & LANG

INSURANCE

of All Kinds

2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE

MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY

SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS

Prompt Delivery—Metered Service

Phone 2215

Fine Quality

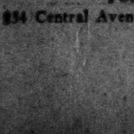
MUSKRAT COATS

Luxurious, Popular, Moderately Priced

HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

HANNON'S RESTAURANT



Tel. 383-M

412 Central Avenue

On the Bridge

Open 6 a. m. to 1 a. m.

FRIED CLAMS a Specialty

For Fall and Winter Shoes

we have the latest models in the

WALK-OVER SHOES

for both men and women. Also the latest models in Treadeasy and Vitality for Women

HUGHES SHOE STORE

MORRILL BUILDING TEL. 328

GRACE EDJERLY LEWIS

Authorized Agent for AVON PRODUCTS

92 Locust Street

Tel. 1110

Daeris Air Conditioned Restaurant and Tea Room

MORRILL BUILDING

For Delicious Food, Courteous Service and Attractive Environment

We Make Our Own Ice Cream

TEL. 616

Fresh Fish—Oysters—Clams

Meats—Groceries—Poultry

THE PEOPLES MARKET

487 Central Avenue Tel. 486

GIFTS from

KEENAN

FIRESTONE STORE

FOR ALL

854 Central Avenue Tel. 870

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER (Continued)

WEBB'S GROCERY

158 Washington St.

Tel. 73 We Deliver

MEATS and PROVISIONS

COMPLETE SELECTION OF GIFTS FOR MEN IN THE ARMED FORCES AT

Farnham's

432 Central Avenue Tel. 220

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

America is Producing

Beautiful Furniture for American Homes

Furniture from Hoitt's makes the Home — Beautiful, Comfortable and one you are always proud of.

C. A. HOITT CO.

COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

Bus service to our door

ALL WOOL Fleece Overcoats Par-Kerry

The Season's Buy

FLOYD'S

Great Values in Our Anniversary Sale

We've gone all out to show you our appreciation of the wonderful patronage you have given us. In view of a difficult market situation, we're offering the best values in years in this sale.

LEAVITT'S

Try these added services

DRY CLEANING RUG SHAMPOOING

Satisfaction Guaranteed

MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY

Tel. 1213 80 Malvern St.

CHAS. B. KEARNS

Expert Shoe Repairing

Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new

73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Golinas PHONE 6300

Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning

Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*

806 SOMERVILLE STREET

OIL—COAL

Phone 7839-W

ELLIOTT FUEL CO.

85 South Main St.

You'll Find It at

PARISEAU'S

Headquarters for FINE FURS

Lasting Beauty and Warmth and Gracefully Flattering

Furnace and Range Oil

PHONE 5004

D. W. OIL CORP.

514 HARVARD

FLOWERS and GIFTS

We are proud to offer such a fine selection of unusual Gifts and Flowers that are beautiful and fresh.

Tel. 389

FLORALIA FLOWERS

29 Hanover Res. Goffstown 84

PORTSMOUTH

CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.

CONSOL

Distributors of "Consolidation Clean Coal and New England Coke"

25 PLEASANT STREET

Tel. Portsmouth 90

Around the Corner from the Post Office

Cleaners

EASTMAN'S

Dyers

Keep Clean With "Gene"

Work Called For and Delivered

205 State Street Tel. 2043

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	R	T	O	N		N	E	T	S		
O		O		E		R		A		M		C
A	R	D	E	N		F	L	E	S	H		
L		E		E		A		T		R		O
	D	O	G		P		T		R		O	
H		A		R		R		O		W		L
A		C		T		S		I		A		D
Z			M	A	R		P	L	Y		E	E
L		S		N		A		K		E		A
	U		C		T		L	E		O		H
	N	I	K	E			M	E	N	T	O	R

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Morny Cologne and Perfume

J. R. LORAH & CO.

BELLEVUE AVENUE

(drug store)

Newport Oil Corporation

GULF GASOLINE

Broadway Service Station, Morton Park Service Station, Central Park Service Station, Service Center, Mile Corner

DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS TIMKEN OIL BURNERS

Long Wharf Tel. 2000

George Bowen Coal Co.

Fuel and Range Oil

Stokers, Oil Burners, Range Burners — Imported and Domestic Coal, Coke, Wood

Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

BURKE'S SHOE STORE

220 Thames Street

Rhythm Step for Women

BOSTONIANS and WRIGHT'S ARCH PRESERVERS *for Men*

DR. CHASE'S SHOES *for Children*

Savings Bank of Newport

Inc. 1819

More than 120 Years of Service

10 Washington Square

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

The Silhouette Shop

GEORGE MASON HOTEL

Washington and Prince Sts.

Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts

NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ALEXANDRIA DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., Inc.

Pitt and Princess Streets

Alex. 2525 Temple 5390

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS

Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists

2912 Washington Avenue

CAMEL HAIR & WOOL COATS, $39.95

Second Floor

NACHMAN'S

Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THORNBURG & LOVE

Furriers

Fine new Furs and Coats. Also Cleaning—Glazing—Storage—Remodeling—Repairing

515 Boush Street Telephone 26809

Compasco DRY WORKS

DRY CLEANERS

Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing

Dial 23618

Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS

3820 Granby Street

151 Colley Avenue

Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

COFER'S Inc.

124 College Place

Interior Decorators

Lovely Gifts

Phone 27167

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices

willis'

Granby Street, Corner Main

—WRIGHT— Coal and Oil Co.

Agents, FUEL OIL

1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.

Phone 26351

MODERN SUPER MARKETS

BIG ★ STAR

Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

RICHMOND

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.

INCORPORATED

5114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.

Dial 5-9101

LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.

Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

Send It to the Laundry

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

BOWMAN'S BAKERY

When Buying Bread Specify

BOWMAN'S

Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat

We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes

A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 3-3488

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM

Clover Creamery Co., Inc.

ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.

"At Memorial Bridge"

Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

We Cordially Invite You to Visit

Woodrum's

602 VIRGINIA ST. E.

Complete Home Furnishers

Cox's

We welcome your patronage

222 Capitol Street Phone 27-137

THE BABY SHOP

Fisher's smart, warming apparel for school and college girls as well as younger boys and girls

907 Quarrier Street Phone 25-723

BEN'S FRUIT STORE

Groceries

Fruits and Vegetables—Fresh Daily

616 Virginia Street E. Phone 25-333

CLARKSBURG

O. J. MORRISON STORES CO.

West Virginia's largest retail organization

Where Your Dollars Buy More

Stores located in

Charleston	Logan
Clarksburg	Morgantown
Clendenin	Point Pleasant
Fairmont	Ripley
West Union	Spencer
	Huntington

Will H. Melet Co.

"The Store Ahead"

For Better Clothes

118-120 Third Street

Square Deal Shoe Shop

"From Old to New With Any Shoe"

We Call For and Deliver

PATSY NASH, *Prop.* Phone 2661

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING EARLY AT

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.

Clarksburg's Quality Dept. Store

Henry A. Spencer

Plumbing—Heating—Nu-Enamel

You can't do better— You might do worse

Have Your Plumbing "Spencerized"

432 W. Pike Phone 190

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY

"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"

Master Cleaners and Dyers Satisfying Service

Phone 600-601-602-603

"Makings" for Lunches that Children Like

At ALLMAN BROS.

236 Milford Street Phones 74—75—76—77

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG (Continued)

"Keep Up the Homes We're Fighting For"

For Better Furniture Values

PALACE Furniture Company

168-170 W. Main Phone 2400

HUNTINGTON

HAMPTON BROTHERS

Piggly Wiggly Stores

2503 Washington Blvd. (Near Gallaher School)

101 9th Avenue West

741 6th Avenue

825 10th Street

1201 Adams Avenue

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.

HUNTINGTON'S

Oldest and Largest Department Store

927 Third Avenue Phone 7201

THE STYLE SHOP

Snappy, Stylish, Smart

COATS ● DRESSES

Telephone 21265

TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.

ZORIC

"Zoric System"

Phone 9100

1041 16th Street

BETTY GAY SHOP

Known for Lower Prices

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments

941 Third Ave. Phone 9645

MODEL LAUNDRY THRIFTY SERVICE

Try our thrifty service. Damp Wash. Flat Work Ironed 7c per lb. Shirts Finished 13c each.

DRY CLEANING

PHONE 9134 2047 THIRD AVE.

Canada

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Omega Watches

English Sheffield

Fine Diamonds

Langford's

Cor. Bank and Nepean Streets

GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE

Washing—Repairs

Battery Service

225 Albert Street 2.2468

The Gift Shop of Ottawa

Ottawa Leather Goods Co.

126 SPARKS STREET

SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS —LUGGAGE—

"Everything in Leather"

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS

Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE B-1343; 901 BANK STREET B-1497

CANADA BREAD CO.

LIMITED

Makers of

THE FAMOUS BUTTER-NUT BREAD

Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut

458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT

in the Classified Columns of The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY

Pure, pasteurized

MILK

Freshly churned

BUTTER

Smooth, deliciously flavored

ICE CREAM

Fresh

EGGS

Call

2-5741

for regular or special delivery

Heintzman

Customer confidence since 1889—is a matter of extreme pride with us

FURS

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction

72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR

Alex Christie

Supertest Service Station

ELGIN and ARGYLE

Fine Furniture

Orme LIMITED

175-179 SPARKS STREET

Upholstering and Rebuilding of Chesterfield Suites by Skilled Craftsmen

Bryson-Graham Co. Ltd.

Ottawa's Oldest Department Store

Upholstering and Repairing

STEWART & CO.

Furniture and Antiques

219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.

PHONE 2-1223

The Evening Citizen

Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Lovely Flowers

GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER

Frith's

200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

N. A. KIRBY

Accountant—Auditor

Statements and Income Tax Systems Installed

205 Yonge Street

Tels. HO 2822, WA 9990

DONLANDS

DAIRY LIMITED

Richer and Better Dairy Products

City-Wide Service

250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

J. L. CHISHOLM

QUALITY SHOES

2282 Bloor St. W. LY. 1967

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171

Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 Brunswick Avenue

REAL SERVICE IN THE—

Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage

OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

J. T. MIDDUP

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

45 MARLTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5009

HALL'S PURE MILK DAIRY

LIMITED

194 Christie St., Toronto

"It Is Rich and So Fresh It Must Be Good"

TELEPHONE MELROSE 1191

Distinctive Styles

flor-enz

HATS

MADE TO ORDER AND REMODELLED

188 Yonge St. (Room 303) EL. 7999

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk

Powdered Buttermilk

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Kitchener, St. Catharine's, Peterborough, Brantford, Chatham, Stratford, Sarnia, Guelph, Woodstock, Elmira, Leaknow, North Bay, Sudbury, Cayuga, Cargill

Use Our Storage Vaults

Our scientifically constructed and equipped Storage Vaults will store your out-of-season garments for you. Telephone today and let us explain this clothes-saving service.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO **LAUNDERERS** AND DRY CLEANERS

BREAD

Always Ask for

CANADA

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK

Cream—Butter

Chocolate Drink

Ice Cream, Eggs

MIDWAY 3541

REAL ESTATE

F. B. ROBINS

If you are desirous of buying a modern house or lot for your home site or land for a market garden acreage, to grow vegetables next year, call and get particulars.

3380 Yonge Street Tel. HY 0200

G. S. BEER

CUSTOM MADE

FUR COATS

Remodeling—Repairing

1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

Dunfield's

FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES

Quality Furnishings for Men

GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED

146 YONGE STREET

Between Richmond and Temperance

"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira-Berg

Limited

1434 Yonge Street, Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone WI 8843 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fur Coats Made to Order

A. PICHET

2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

Ye Olde English Cheese

Food Parcels Shipped to Civilians and Allied Forces Overseas

Ask for Particulars

LA. 9822. 1218 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

ROBIN

Beauty Parlor

1434 Fort Street WI 7979

(above St. Catharine)

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.

Stationers Printers

BOOK BINDERS

Custom Forms, Codes, etc.

249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THERE IS AN ART IN SHOE FITTING

Prices $7.75 up

Shoes for Men and Women

Wm. H. MACK Inc.

Better Fitting Footwear

1432 Bleury Street and 1395 St. Catherine St. W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

● Women's and Children's Wear ● Men's Clothing and Furnishings ● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S

MORGAN'S

For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.

Ask for descriptive booklet

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING . . .

FRONTENAC 3131

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter

Chocolate Drink

Eggs

DEXTER 3401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP

MEATS, GROCERIES

FRUITS, VEGETABLES

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

Use the Phone—We Deliver

COAL FUEL OIL COKE

Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers

Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

★DOllard 4001

Scotts

RESTAURANT

1130 St. Catherine Street, West

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1281 McGill College Avenue, Montreal

Phone LAncaster 7438

Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

FUR COATS

MAKER TO WEARER

18 years at same address

Jay Wolfe Inc.

Telephone ★BElair 3486 First Floor Up 1195 Phillips Sq.

MAITLAND

Confectioner

Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty

FItz 4651

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Cuzion Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9831.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BEAUTY SHOPS

REA WALKER BEAUTY PREPARATIONS Cleansing and refreshing. Personally made from manuscript formulae. 13, Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 8736.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE

Bookbinder

19, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1

Phone: EUSton 1071-2

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 25/-. Post or call. RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 13, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7248.

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

(Continued)

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countried surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, day and night porterig service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W 14. Telephone Western 0181

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SINGER S. R. K. ELECTRIC MOTOR with foot controller and light attached for family sewing machine. Box W-1697, BCM/ORM, London, W. C. 1.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BELMONT ESTATE AGENCY
16, Belmont Hill, Lewisham, London, S.E.13. Lee Green 2271. For flats and houses in the district.
Lewisham. Modern house, 7 rooms, etc. Garage, £1,500.
Brockley. Period Hillyfields, double-fronted villa, 8 rooms £850.
Lee, Nr. Station. Freehold 10-roomed, double-fronted, 3-story house; large garden, garage for 2 cars. £1,400.
Catford. Villa converted two flats £350.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks,
Linen and Underwear send to
The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

POST VACANT

EPPING, ESSEX. — Domestic help wanted (over 30); 2 children, ages 6 months and 3 years; small modern house. Apply JONES, Greenways.

LONDON, S. W. 1.—PARLOUR-MAID needed immediately; good post; also someone mornings to clean flats; both exempt military service. Miss Huston, 3rd Floor Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street.

POST WANTED

LADY (exempt military service), experienced writing, homes and inter-national interests; specialised architecture; recent connection Anglo-American affairs; seeks new opportunity for use services. Box W-1020, BCM/C6M, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms, H. and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 3634.

PUTNEY, 11 Howards Lane, London, S. W. 15—Residential rooms, gas fires and fires, baths; E. L., from 25/- p. w. with breakfast (optional); 3 mins. church. Phone Putney 2315.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, KNIGHTSBRIDGE — Modern, attractively furnished flatlets, P. O. telephone; from 35/- with breakfast, 13, Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Tel. KEN. 4740.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR—Repair Specialist. J. EVANS, 22a, St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone LIBerty 5736.

TAILORS

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor
English and American Uniforms a Specialty
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square.
Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5181

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR House and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 36, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127. Rents Collected Valuations

TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE TYPEWRITERS Maximum Value
Best Makes
Blue Seal Products Ltd.
106-7, High Holborn, London, W. C. 2. (opposite Holborn Tube). 'Phone Holborn 3656.

UPHOLSTERING

LET MARSHALL & BROWN RENOVATE your Curtains, Eiderdowns, etc. Brighten dull days. 83, Ullswater Rd., Barnes, London, S. W. 13. Riv. 6239.

WANTED TO BUY

HOME MOVIE AND TALKIE PROJECTORS still wanted—please release yours. Very high prices paid for 16mm. sound, and 8, 8.5 and 16mm. Silent Projectors. Also Leica, Contax and other modern roll film cameras and enlargers still wanted. WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 127 New Bond Street, London, W. 1.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9021. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Orle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones {Terminus 2648 (2 lines) / Museum 7311-2 (Orle St.)}
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

'Phones: WARREN & CO'S COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

GREGG & CO., LTD.
Sheffield Cutlers and Ironmongers
Specialty Stainless Knives
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1190 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
5066 FLAXMAN

T. F. WIDOWSON
PRACTICAL FURRIER
Remodeling and Renovations
Expert workmanship at lowest possible price is still maintained.
151, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET
Western 5532 W. 8

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
23, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 0782

'Phone: FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
44 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3 And at Fulham

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt Attention
Motor delivery London and District daily
59 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8
Western 0921

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-3 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
57 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for:
Clifton's Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.— Leytonstone

Shop for
Christmas at BEARMANS Ltd.
High Road, Leytonstone E. 11
Tel. LEY. 1121 (6 lines)

LONDON E.—Stratford

BOARDMANS
REMOVALS AND STORAGE
BY RAILWAY STRATFORD E.15

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1165

LONDON S. W.--Streatham

DAVID ELLEY, LTD.
Ironmongers
496, Streatham High Road
Phone Pollards 4929
We still have good stocks of glass substitute at 7d. per sq. ft. Among the 1001 other articles stocked are
"LOCKS, BOLTS, AND BARS"

Every Type of
INSURANCES EFFECTED
House, contents, cars, life, etc.
Before renewing please apply to
G. H. OVERALL
Insurance Broker
84, Stanthorpe Road, S. W. 16
Streatham 0883

LONDON S. W.--Wimbledon

The Oldest firm in Wimbledon with the highest reputation
South Down Farm Dairy Ltd.
(Estd. 1875)
90 Hill Road, Wimbledon. Tel. WIM. 0021 and 34 High Street, also 286 The Broadway
Pure Milk delivered twice daily.

SALES AND REPAIRS
R. TROTT
7, Queen's Road
Phone
Wimbledon 2373

LONDON W.— Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

LONDON W.—West Ealing

Blaker'S
Telephone Ealing 0567
Hosiery, Drapery, Curtain Fabrics
134-136, Northfield Avenue, West Ealing, W. 13.

Eire

DUBLIN

Pims of DUBLIN
Renowned Since 1841
for
IRISH LINENS and LACES
One of Ireland's Finest Stores
PIM BROS., LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Switzer's
MILLINERY
GLOVES and SHOES
possess that distinctiveness which at once appeals to the woman of refined taste.
SWITZER & CO. LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

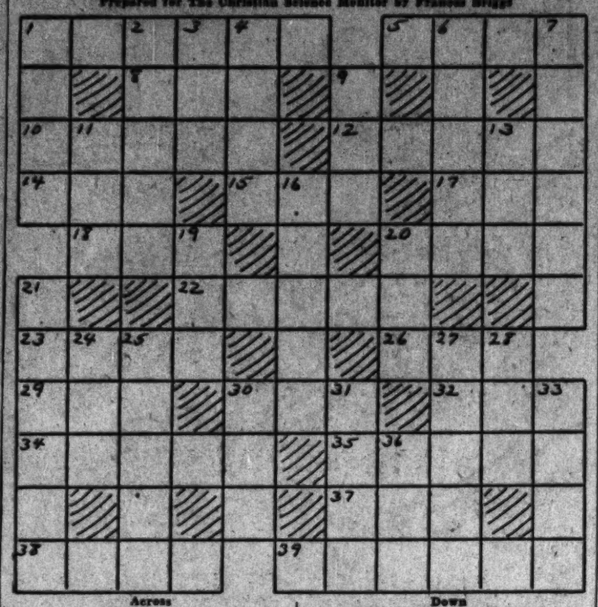
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was Charles Darnay's good friend in Dickens's well-known tale?
5—What did Wynken, Blynken, and Nod have that were of silver and gold?
8—What is a contraction of "over"?
10—What is name of forest in "As You Like It"?
12—Animal food is what?
14—Shelter.
15—Would you pet or eat orangeat?
17—What is largest Portuguese speaking city in world?
18—If someone sent you a turnspit for a pet, it would be what?
20—A beginner in learning is called what?
23—What weapon is shot from a bow or blow-gun?
25—Deeds.
26—What is a cutting tool used to trim off surface of wood?
29—In what month was Andrew Jackson born (abbr.)?
30—What is one of twists or strands in yarn?
32—What is a congeree?
34—What is a boomslang?
35—If you ate a bellflower, it would be what?
37—What is fifth sign of zodiac?
38—Who was the Greek goddess of victory?
39—What do you call a wise and faithful counselor?

Down

1—What is distilled to form coke?
2—What is a market place where cattle are collected?
3—Mark aimed at in curling is what?
4—What is a river of northwestern France?
6—What is an abrasive used in modern gem grinding?
7—According to Shakespeare, boy with shining morning face creeps unwillingly to what place?
9—Astern.
11—Flag of what color is sign of an auction sale?
13—What is a respectful title used in addressing a man?
16—Who is principal character in Julia Peterkin novel?
19—Aeriform fluid.
20—How is "two" written in poems by Robert Burns?
21—What Norwegian author was awarded Nobel Prize for literature in 1920?
24—Mt. Logan, second highest peak in North America, is where (abbr.)?
25—What do you call the band of a caterpillar tractor?
27—Supply station is what?
28—What is a kind of Oriental cymbal?
36—Darling.
31—What university is one of leading institutions of learning in U. S.?
33—What is an oven in which glassware is annealed?
36—Writing implement.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bustos, Mariano (mä-ryä'-nō' bōōs'-tōs) — Chile's new Labor Minister.

Fernández, Joaquín (hwä-kēn' fĕr-nän'-dās) — Chile's new Foreign Minister.

Guseff, Fyodor (fyō'-dĕr gōō'-syĕf) — Soviet Russia's first Minister to Canada.

Huq, Abdul Kasem Fazul—alternate spelling for 'Abd al-Qasim Fawz al-Haqq — (äb'-dōōl-kä'-sim fou'-zōōl-häk') —Moslem Premier of Bengal, India.

Klimecki, Gen. Tadeusz (tä-dĕ'-ōōsh klē-mĕts'-kē)—Polish Chief of Staff in London.

Monteiro, Gen. Pedro Aurelio de Goes (pā'-thrōō ou-rā'-lyōō thĕ goiz' mōNN-tā'-rōō)—Brazilian Chief of Staff.

Morishima, Morindo (mō-rēn-dō mō-rē-shē-mä — even accent) — New Japanese Minister to Portugal.

Saura, Ginés Vidal y (hē-näs' vē-thäl' ē sou'-rä)—New Spanish Ambassador to Germany.

Vallejos, Dr. Eduardo Grove (ä-thwär'-thō grōv vä-yĕ'-hōs) — Chilean Minister to Canada.

Yen Chuan-fu (yĕn' jwän'-fōō')—Minister of Justice in the Manchukuo government in China.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ādd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat/ure, verd/ure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Wide World

Three Cuts in This Log Is a Day's Job!

The householder who is cutting his own wood to eke out the winter's fuel supply may be heartened by comparing his task with the above scene photographed in the Pacific Northwest. The bucker (that's what he's called) is pictured starting the back-and-shoulder-breaking job of cutting through a gigantic spruce tree. The man who can cut through one of these trunks three times in one day is considered a topnotch lumberjack. The spruce logs, which are cut in 30-foot lengths, are needed by the United States Army for certain types of planes.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the "Chambered Nautilus" Makes Apartments in His Shell?

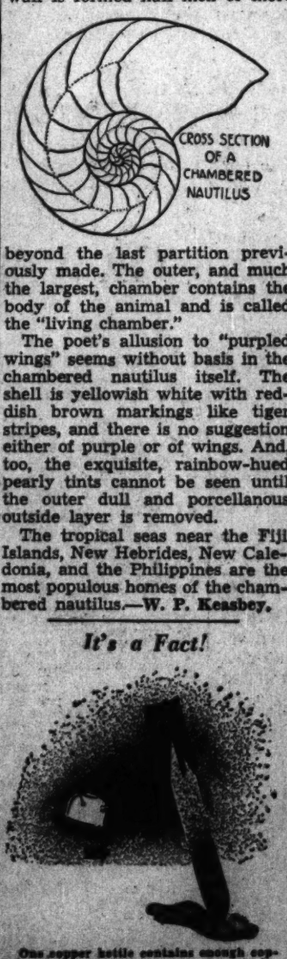
Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his familiar poem, "The Chambered Nautilus," writes . . .

This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign,
Sails the unshadowed main,—
The venturous bark that flings
On the sweet summer wind its purpled wings.

This seems to be an example of how in literature and even in the accounts of some naturalists, the nautilus may be confused with the argonaut or paper nautilus, which is an entirely different creature. The argonaut has a beautiful, transparent, ribbed shell, but the shell is not "chambered" and is a cradle of egg-repository, not a house.

The chambered nautilus is a mollusk of the group called cephalopods, and is related to the octopus and the squid. Its shell house is formed in a spiral, and is made up of many compartments or chambers, all connected by a tube called a siphuncle. The siphuncle, which resembles a bit of delicate rubber, is thought by some investigators to serve to admit air into the shell chambers, providing the buoyancy which enables the nautilus to float and to carry its shell house with ease when it walks on the ocean floor.

As the shell enlarges by extension of the edges, providing more room inside, the body of the nautilus is drawn forward and a pearly wall is formed half-inch or more



beyond the last partition previously made. The outer, and much the largest, chamber contains the body of the animal and is called the "living chamber."

The poet's allusion to "purpled wings" seems without basis in the chambered nautilus itself. The shell is yellowish white with reddish brown markings like tiger stripes, and there is no suggestion either of purple or of wings. And, too, the exquisite, rainbow-hued pearly tints cannot be seen until the outer dull and porcellanous outside layer is removed.

The tropical seas near the Fiji Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, and the Philippines are the most populous homes of the chambered nautilus.—W. P. Keasbey.

First Women Workers

When women were first employed by the federal government in the middle of the 19th century, they appeared on the pay roll in the name of some male relative.

It's a Fact!

One copper kettle contains enough copper to make the various copper parts for one 2,000-pound aerial bomb.

In Lighter Vein

Heard at the Dance

He: "Until I met you my life has been a desert."

She: "Well, that must explain why I've been thinking of camels ever since we've been dancing."

Frank Advertising

"Small Unfurnished Cottage and good wage offered to competent woman who will cook and clean kitchens for 2. Electric cooker. Quiet country and usual disadvantages."—Advt. in Daily Telegraph spotted by Punch.

Readiness

My postwar planning's under way
Amid this war's barrages;
My blueprints now await the day
We'll all need hangarages.
—H. G. W. S.

However—?

"'It is intended,' writes General Wavell, 'that the papers should print nothing but the truth. It will, however, include the official communiqués of all the Powers at war.'"—The Times, spotted by Punch.

A Verse for Today . . .

Trust ye not in a friend, put ye not confidence in a guide. . . . I will wait for the God of my salvation.—MICAH 7:5, 7

NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON— *The Treasury has considered the minting of a glass 3¢ piece.*

PUFF & BLOW GLASS WORKS NOW U.S. MINT
WHAT'S THE IDEA- BREAKING THAT 3¢ PIECE?
I HAVE TO GIVE THE CUSTOMER 2¢ CHANGE
DON'T BLOW SO HARD, CHUCK, WE ONLY WANT 3-CENTERS TODAY
U.S. MINT
GLASS
DIANA!
I JUST WANT TO SEE IF THEY'D RING LIKE THE OLD METAL ONES
CRASH

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Ah, Autumn*

By LE PELLEY

AUTUMN IS WONDERFUL ... I ENJOY THE SMELL OF BURNING LEAVES!
IT'S SO ..... UMFFF — KAFF KAFF PFF-MP
COME OVER HERE!
THE SMOKE JUST FOLLOWS ME....
OOP-FF
OH, WELL! AS I SAID BEFORE.... THE SMELL OF BURNING LEAVES...! BEAUTIFUL!!
DELIGHTFUL

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"Hi, There, Peter!"*

By RODGERS

"Hi!" I wagged-
"Hi!" wagged ol' Peter-
"What's doing?" I asked- "Not a thing," said he.
BUY WAR BONDS
"Huh! That's a fine how-de-do!" I barked-
"Well - it doesn't have to stay that way," he suggested-
GR-R-R
GR-R
And it didn't!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Takes the Floor*

By THE HAGERS

Now Elmer always likes to tease. He yells, "Hop on, Step lively, please!"

"What's happened to your bus?" I cried. "Where are the seats you had inside?"

"These 'standsit' seats are now the style, And ducks don't have to crowd the aisle."

"Unless you watch out for those trucks, The aisle will still be full of ducks!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Here It Is

When reports of American landings in French Africa broke into radio programs on Saturday night they broke also the long suspense about a second front. But then for most Americans there followed a new kind of suspense. In some homes prayerful affirmation of divine protection and direction displaced anxiety and established assurance, but everywhere there were hours of eager waiting for more news. For even the first announcements pictured a venture so spectacular as to capture the imagination.

This audacious project for seizing in one quick move a territory half as large as the United States involved tremendous possibilities. Would the French resist? Would all the pieces in the plan fit together? What would the Germans and Italians try to do to convoys they had been describing for three days? Where was the French fleet? Would this move tie up with Britain's great victory in Egypt and sweep the Axis clear out of Africa?

Some of the answers began to come in quickly. French resistance was spotty. An armistice at Algiers within twenty-four hours brought the first big encouragement. Reports of anti-Vichy revolts and of active assistance from some French leaders, particularly General Giraud's broadcast, disclosed that the ground had been well prepared. The clocklike co-ordination of the many military moves showed that General Eisenhower's careful organization was being translated into hitchless operations. The political measures, including the President's broadcast in French, were apparently well planned and beautifully timed.

So far, successes are quicker and bigger than the typewriter strategists would have predicted. The extent of naval action is not yet clear, but German reports that the big battleship, Jean Bart, and four French destroyers have been bombed cannot be encouraging to the Axis. Resistance around Casablanca seems to be greater than in Algeria, but West Africa is much more easily reached than Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, and can hardly stand if the latter fall. So far there are no reports of attacks on Dakar, but it, too, will be cut off if the United Nations gain complete control of North Africa.

If the many beachheads already seized are consolidated; if the airfields now in American hands can be operated; if North African communications have been broken in as many places as indicated; if French feeling is as friendly as it appears; if Hitler hasn't hair-trigger reinforcements to push into Tripoli and Tunisia — that control should be soon established.

There are still plenty of "ifs." But already so much has been won that warm commendation is in order for the splendid planning and execution of a brilliant offensive. This operation discloses that a unified command was set up weeks ago. Much of the impatience penned up or directed toward President Roosevelt and the military leaders should now be released in appreciation for an imaginative military achievement which should open up a more encouraging chapter in this war.

To Clear the Mediterranean

So Nazi Geopolitik regards the Mediterranean as a German-Italian lake! And Africa as a mere appendage of the Eurasian continent. In Crete and Libya the Germans tried to prove land and air power could nullify seapower and leap the great Middle Sea. But suppose the Mediterrean turns out to be a British-American lake! And becomes a base from which superior Allied sea-air power will hammer all the doors of that Nazi prison known as Europe.

That is plainly the purpose of the United Nations' move in North Africa. President Roosevelt's announcement said one aim was to prevent African colonies controlled by Vichy from becoming bases for an attack on America. Berlin will call this a slim excuse, thinking to make the world believe that it resembles the Nazi reason for invading Norway. But the two cases are not really similar. Vichy has been giving aid and comfort to the Axis.

Tunis's coast has shielded a supply line for Rommel, and only last week Vichy was reported turning over to the Nazis 35 merchant ships seized in its ports. While the Axis appears rather too busy just now to launch an attack on America, undoubtedly the Nazis would consider such an attack one of the ultimate objectives for their efforts to seize Africa. And there have been Axis agents operating in French Africa.

The second announced purpose—to form a second front to aid Russia—also appears a bit remote. Moscow has never looked upon Africa as a real second front. And London radiocasts do not now call this a second front. Indeed, British statements convey an impression that this second move in Africa—following the smashing of Rommel—is only one in a series. Berlin must be wondering whether the next blow will fall in France or Norway.

Even if this isn't *the* Second Front, it has distinct advantages. First, there is the shortening of supply lines. From Liverpool or Southampton to Suez is about 13,000 miles by the present route around Africa. If the Mediterranean can be cleared—and air and sea bases on its southern shore should make it usable—the distance is cut to about 3,500 miles. That means a tremendous saving, not only in miles but in months. It would release whole fleets of merchant vessels and the ships of sea and air required to guard them.

Second, the Mediterranean could open a hundred Axis-held ports to sea and air raids. On the under or "soft" side of the European hedgehog there are no such bristling defenses as the Canadians met at Dieppe. Italy is weary of war and ripe for an uprising. Greece is starved and desperate. In Yugoslavia, General Mihailovitch already has a second front. In Southern France, millions of Frenchmen will be ready to help an invader. All along the Mediterranean there are opportunities to light the fires of revolt and to use Allied superiority in air and sea power.

What Next?

Thinking about the United Nations' attempt to push the Axis right out of Africa is bound to turn to questions of possible counter measures. Herr Hitler in his Beer Hall speech seemed to be taken a bit off guard; he had no ready-made answers. But did say they would be made with military force.

The peoples of the United Nations may pray that the evil purpose will blunder again as badly as when the Nazis attacked Russia. Yet Allied military leaders must be prepared for counter strokes. The British-American attack has taken the initiative from the Axis for the time being, but Hitler may try to seize it again. For that purpose he would choose not merely a holding operation such as sending reinforcements to Rommel; he would launch a new attack designed to make the British and American forces pull back or divert part of their forces.

The complete occupation of France might be one step, but the Nazis would have to go farther than that. If they could force Spain in and base big guns, planes and torpedo boats in the Strait of Gibraltar they might try to bottle up the Mediterranean. That would make early possession of Casablanca and the railway to French Morocco and Algeria vital to the Allies. They would have to seize Spanish Morocco to protect that supply line. They would also need to sweep Libya clear in a hurry and prevent heavy Axis concentrations in Tripoli and Tunisia, very close to Sicily and other German-Italian bases.

There are other possibilities. Turkey has recently been more alarmed than at any time since the war began. The Nazis might hope by launching a drive into Turkey to call back Britain's Eighth Army from Libya. United Nations forces in Syria and Iraq are not too strong. But unless Turkey surrendered, there would be time for meeting such a threat, and every mile Rommel retreats in Libya should strengthen Turkey's will to resist.

Whether the Nazis have forces available for any such large-scale counter blows is more than a little doubtful. If they pull very much out of France or other occupied countries to the north they may open the way to a more direct attack from the great base Britain has now become. Indeed such a coordination of United Nations' offensives would appear highly reasonable.

Indeed, there is much in the present picture to indicate that everything is unfolding "according to plan" not only in French Africa, but in global strategy. There is a definite feeling that more developments are on the way and a new confidence that they will fill in designs well made and carefully cherished. The war is not won by any means. It is still necessary to back our hopes with solid work and sacrifice, but today the peoples of the United Nations can more plainly see that with continued devotion to righteous purposes victory lies ahead.

The Bookshelf

The Future of the Carrier

How valuable are aircraft carriers?

As disaster after disaster overtakes the great floating airdromes of both the United Nations and the Axis, this becomes one of the most vital questions of the war.

Navy men may contend—and perhaps rightly so—that the carrier is of great use as a scouting unit, what with its swarms of fast-flying planes that can cover thousands of miles of sky and sea in a few hours. But whether it is a truly worth-while offensive or defensive weapon is another matter. Certainly no other warcraft has proven so vulnerable to attack both from the air and from beneath the waves. And with the rapid development of the long-range land-based bomber its thinly armored sides and its huge tanks of fuel and high-test gasoline make it an inviting target.

In QUEEN OF THE FLAT-TOPS (New York: Dutton. $3), Stanley Johnston has revealed the essential weakness of even the most gallant and bravely defended of carriers against a determined aerial assault. Mr. Johnston, a Chicago Tribune reporter, was the only newspaperman aboard the aircraft carrier Lexington when it was lost in the Battle of the Coral Sea and his book was a thrilling account of the veteran "flat-top's" end and the action that preceded it. In fact, this is easily one of the most coherent and illuminating battle stories that the war has yet produced.

The author is a newspaperman's newspaperman, which is to say that he knows a story when he sees one and knows how to tell it straightforwardly and pungently, and with himself kept well in the background.

He was on the captain's bridge on the morning of June 8 when three waves of Japanese torpedo planes and dive bombers came down out of the sun upon the Lexington while that ship's brood of eagles was engaged elsewhere. No American can read his tale of the Lexington's last hours without experiencing a deep sense of pride in the American fighting man and without realizing anew that the spiritual essentials of victory are possessed in abundance by the American Nation. Plane after plane was shot down out of the attacking formations and every man aboard carried out his assigned task calmly and efficiently.

Yet in sixteen minutes the Lexington was transformed from a $50,000,000 piece of fighting machinery into a floating wreck. A few hours later, wracked by internal explosions of volatile gases escaping from her punctured gasoline tanks, and swept by fire, the vessel was abandoned and sent to the bottom with two torpedo shots from one of her accompanying destroyers.

Mr. Johnston thinks the Lexington would have escaped destruction if her own aircraft had been present when the attack came. In all likelihood he is right. But the Lexington's fate, like that of the Wasp and other similar vessels, should bring about a searching reassessment of the aircraft carrier's value in sea warfare. At all events, the lessons learned in the loss of these great ships should be utilized in the completion of the dozen or so new American carriers now understood to be under construction. Doubtless they will be.

H. M.

Mirror of World Opinion

Irresponsible Wets

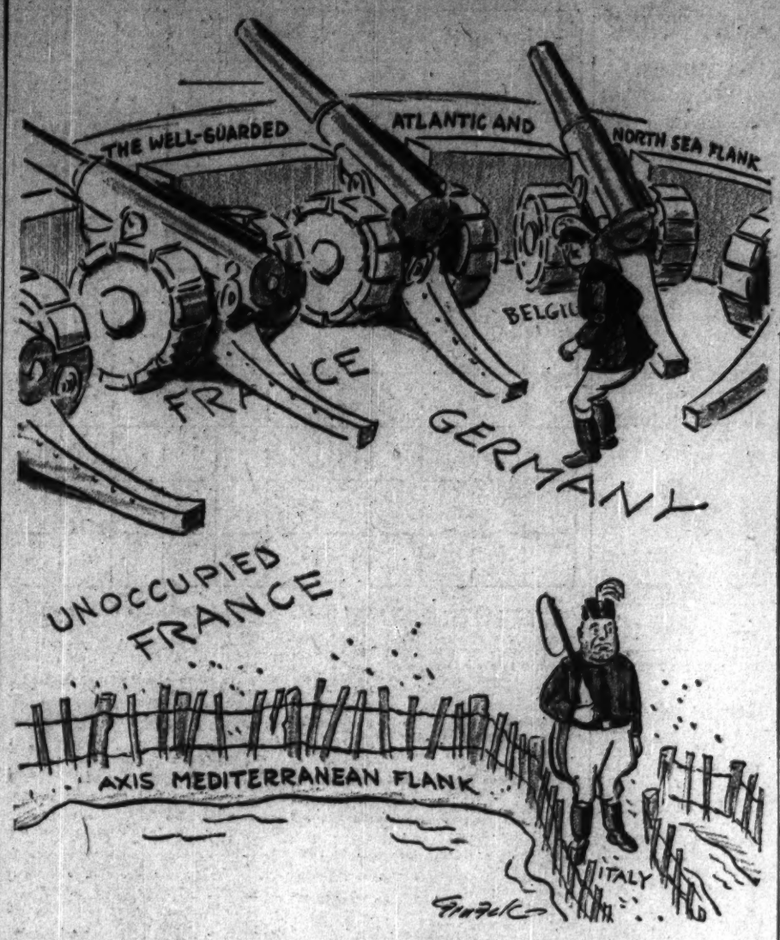
The same conditions that brought into existence the Eighteenth Amendment are widespread in America again. The same uncontrolled if not uncontrollable forces are at work, those forces being the irresponsibles of an industry exploiting the privileges granted them and so abusing public tolerance that, unless a curb is placed on them, indignant public opinion again will sweep them out.

Strenuously are the wetter advocates striving to attribute this reviving sentiment wholly to the "blue-nose" element of dry agitators. They are in error on that. The corruption and extremes of the saloon era brought on prohibition—not the intolerance of organized teetotalers. Intoxicants were outlawed then because the whisky interests refused to either control themselves or be controlled. And on every hand we see the evidences that a like condition again prevails, or at least is in the making. If, therefore, prohibition again is visited upon the country, it will be the wets, the irresponsibles, the abusers of privilege, that have brought it on themselves.

Understandably are the parents of the Nation concerned about the prevalence of uncontrolled whisky and vice in the country—within the reach of their children; and especially as these children march or prepare to march away to war. Proponents of repeal in the first days of the New Deal loudly proclaimed that the "saloon era" would never be revived. It hasn't, really. But we have something worse. We have the roadhouse era, the honky tonk era, the "we mix 'em" era—which has been no improvement on the saloon era or the speak-easy era. . . .

The whisky elements again are on a spree. Any hangover incurred is of their own making.—*Nashville Banner.*

As Strong as Its Weakest Link



France Fights Famine

August 15, 1942

Dearest C.:

Your blessed letter of June 21 arrived two days ago. It does make my heart less heavy when I get news from you. I brought old Marie to my room to share my joy with her. The dear old woman is losing her strength for lack of proper nourishment. I've decided to take her away from here for a few days to rest body and mind; also she will not have to kill herself to find the food for the rabbits. (Marie is 77 years old.)

People landed here for the holidays like hungry mosquitoes: there were 70 people at Pignol's small hotel; they spent their days trying to get supplies from the peasants; they gave any price for what they could get, so the hotels were unable to feed them and they closed their doors a week ago.

There has never been such a drought in France; the springs and small rivers are dried up. We have not eaten any green vegetables this summer, no one has therefore been able to conserve for the winter; no butter; no cheese. The cows have nothing to eat, they are kept alive with the leaves of trees, but that won't last long, for the leaves already turned yellow in June. The north of France has daily rain so Normandy has a splendid harvest, but that won't do us any good. Mr. G. spent two weeks here; he has been working hard in the South to put in condition a large bit of land and he had had good results until a telephone informed him that a tornado had destroyed and torn everything, even played havoc with the olive trees. You know olives give fruit only every other year—this was the fruit year. Hail devastated everything. So it goes; it is uncanny! We have had to kill two-thirds of our stock. This worry is greater at present than the anxiety about war.

* * *

We are planning now to grow our wheat like a vegetable, sowing it grain by grain, then replanting it every 40 centimeters, then hoeing it [probably meaning to separate it] as often as roots sprout, so as to get 50 or 60 heads for one grain. This would be like a vegetable, not requisitioned, and the harvest can be kept by the people who cultivate it. This would allow families to have a few kilos of grain, which could help.

Here, we are anxious to be able to give two spoonfuls of germinated wheat to our youngsters each day. It is the only cereal which is able to alleviate somewhat our deficiency in food. We are trying the method and I am campaigning to have it adopted around us. Mr. G., who has seen the results in the South, is printing a notice, illustrated, but the shortage of paper is such that it may come out too late for the season, so I am typing it over and over again and sending it everywhere on both sides of the demarcation line. It is a job, but worth while. One square meter can produce 750 grams; ten square meters will give 7 kilos, 500 grams; that can make wholesome food for a family.

Then our next worry is what to wear on our feet? Wooden soles with a few straps around are not ideal; they hurt, don't remain in place, and won't do for the snow. In a long war, stockings and shoes always disappear first. The present upheaval has deprived us of nearly everything; we cannot now buy any linen, no underwear; no top wear. One silk nightgown was to be seen in Lyon last week at a price of 3,800 francs! There are no needles, no safety pins, no paper envelopes, and we have turned them inside out for many weeks; no glue. Not only working clothes are impossible to get but expectant mothers cannot find anything to buy for the coming babies; they have tickets but cannot get the goods.

* * *

Now our hens are mobilized, hens of the laying age. Each hen is to give the government 36 eggs per year as follows:

Five eggs in April; 9 in May; 8 in June; 5 in July; 3 in August; 2 in September, etc.

Each big farm will have to be run by an expert accountant!

Life in the city is still more complicated. I passed one afternoon in Vichy on my way to Lyon; I had several appointments which detained me until 7. My train was to start at 7:45 the next morning and I was to be on it the greater part of the day. I rushed to buy some bread for my trip, the baker shops were closed; people were in them working, bread was on the shelves but no one would open. I went from one shop to another, trying doors, showing my tickets through the window panes, crying loudly that I would be on the train the next day and would have nothing to eat. Finally a woman behind me on the sidewalk heard me and said: "Come to my home, I'll give you the one I have." Of course I refused, but she insisted.

"No baker will open now, they have only the fresh bread tonight and must sell only stale. Do come with me; I can do without bread tonight and I'll get some early tomorrow; please accept my offer; I know what it is to be alone on the road and suffer from hunger. I am a refugee from the North."

Finally I accepted, she had two slices left and I took one. The inexperienced traveler has many surprises though all are not quite as nice as that one.

Devotedly, M. L.
Unoccupied France

The Wide Horizon

Army-Navy E's for Farmers

By Malcolm W. Bayley

When I passed the first one he had his topcoat thrown back and his left hand in his jacket pocket so that I—and everyone else he passed—could not help but see the "Army-Navy E" button in his lapel. Half a block farther on I met the second who wore no overcoat—though the day was chilly—and his chest seemed just a little more inflated than normal beneath another enameled "E" on its flag background.

These husky fellows—shipbuilders from Quincy perhaps, or machinists or electricians who make those enormous naval turbines out at Lynn—how proud they seemed! They were doing a good job. They had no need to feel ashamed because they were not carrying a gun. They were quite as necessary as the boys in blue and white who manned the ships they made ready.

And then I thought of those boys and men out on the farms, who have been feeding the soldiers and sailors, the shipbuilders and the machinists, our allies overseas, and all the rest of us—and how when their numbers have been called, they have answered, "Here!" They refused to ask exemption as a matter of pride and, until officialdom suddenly realized that the farms were being drained of manpower, nobody seemed to think they *should* be exempted. Now we know better—at least some of us do.

But shouldn't the whole Nation be told how necessary these skilled growers of crops, raisers of livestock, and producers of milk, butter, and cheese are to the war effort? Shouldn't successful farmers, and their "hands," be awarded an equivalent of the Army-Navy E for accomplishment?

* * *

It was a very big mistake to let so many of those farmer boys go off to war. We can spare waiters and grocery clerks and carpet weavers and bookkeepers and lawyers and barkeepers and reporters and musicians—and those in a thousand other categories. But not the farmers. Strangers can't step into the barn and get the same results with Old Suky and fourteen udders. Even if you could get the strangers to take the jobs at the best wages the farmer can pay. Farmerettes in stiff new denim can't be expected to know what to do at a midnight farrowing. Can city schoolboys take a fleece off a ewe—with shears or with clippers? What does untrained labor from the cities know of wethers or gilts or capons? Or how to dock those long-tailed lambs?

Can a $75-a-week skilled mechanic in a plane factory in Buffalo do the farm job of an 18-year-old boy, born on a farm? Could he fill a silo, run a gang plow, feed a herd of dairy cows, fatten a brood of pigs, sow a field, reap it, fertilize it, tell lespedeza seed from dodder? Not any more than the untrained farm boy could install a bomb-sight or assemble a stabilizer. Each to his place. And why is one any more or less valuable than the other?

* * *

No boy or man, skilled in the profession of agriculture, can now be called a slacker if he isn't in uniform. The War Manpower Commission has arranged with the military authorities to refuse enlistments by farmers and to defer those registered for the draft. Good. It should have been done long since.

Still two things remain to be done for workers in agriculture:

First, wages must be increased. It would be manifestly unjust to freeze farm laborers into their jobs, as has been ordered, yet fail to provide a scale of pay commensurate with that of unskilled (yet highly paid) labor in war industries. Moreover, something must be done for sharecroppers and tenants. Nobody can freeze *them* on the place—yet they produce much of the crops the United Nations need.

Second, some official public recognition should be given the farm families—yes, it includes the women—whom the County Agent or County Farm Bureau or local Grange designates as deserving of honor. Farms which have increased their per-acre yield of essential crops, the number of eggs per hen, pounds of milk per cow, or beef per steer, produced earlier lambs, or otherwise stepped up their output for the United Nations fighting deserve Army-Navy E's, too.

The Unconquerables

Nurse Becomes "Underground" Reporter

In the early winter of 1939 a wounded Polish officer picked his way through the ruins of Warsaw to the apartment he had occupied before the German invasion. It was in one of the few buildings that had escaped destruction or serious damage.

Waiting in the apartment was a nurse who had cared for him as a child. The nurse immediately assumed her former authority and took him off to a workingman's home. The Germans, she said, would take his apartment. The next day the officer's quarters were requisitioned and the nurse was ordered to serve the German occupant.

In a few weeks, his wounds healed, the Polish officer became the editor of an "underground" newspaper. He proposed to "steal" his own excellent short-wave radio from his apartment in order to obtain foreign news. But the nurse had a better idea. The German was away from the apartment all day. She would listen to the British broadcasts in Polish, take notes, and relay them to the officer.

At first the Polish officer was dubious. But the nurse was insistent and finally he consented. From the first the scheme was a success. The amateur reporter provided much valuable information and was greatly pleased when she read her "news" in the "underground" paper. She felt she was making an important contribution to continued Polish resistance.

One day, however, the German returned to the apartment earlier than was expected, and she was caught red-handed. The Gestapo subjected her to a severe grilling, but she kept her silence in spite of all threats.

The German authorities sentenced her to twenty years at hard labor. The nurse went to prison with her head held high and a smile on her face. She knew that her one-time charge was still at liberty; that he had found another source of foreign news, and that the secret paper was still giving the Polish people a reason for the unquenchable hope that was in them.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ..... $6.00 — One month $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1289 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 690 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Hyvès Building, 56 Faubourg St. Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ..... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 650 South Grand Avenue
Seattle ..... 1326 Fifth Avenue
London ..... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.